The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6930.-VOL. XLIL

On Thursday, 32rd Instant, at Kilwinning, Five Dock, Mr., Corge Paton, an old and much respected builder of the city of sydney; a native of Large, Southaid; aged 65 years. South papers please very state, suddenly, at the residence of Dr. Mannish, Padding ton. 27. Donald Macpherone, formerly of Laggan, Padding ton. 27. Donald Macpherone, formerly of Laggan, Of Laggan, and Edinburgh, and Arbroath, Southand, and Interty of I. M. 2. Cuntona, Sydney, in the 48th year of bis age. Friends will please a copy of this intimation.

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TLEY.

he rifle, light and end com-tent approved the new rifle, ktons in her (bugie calls), word bayess

gent and in-zments. S& MEDAL #80FS. st London struments.

JNING.—M

SALE, from , 998, Piti-s. NGLIES, tree -street.

BALD

T

S TEAM EXCUES ION.—
ORE SHILLING;
or for the double trip, only is. 6d.
Between STONEY and PARRAMATTA, daily, at the various hours advertised.

nations hours advertised.
ON SUNDAY:
Prom Phomiz Wharf at 9 a.m., arriving in Purvamenta
is 1970.
Prom Parvamenta, at 4 p.m., arriving in Sydney at 5°50. LIAWARRA STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANYS
STRAMPACKETS TO
CLYDE RIVER, THIS BIGHT, at 11 o'clock
WOLLONGONG, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m. and 11 p m.
ULLADULA, THIS HIGHT, at 11 o'clock,
MERIMBULA, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.

MERIMBULA, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.

R. N. S. N. Co.—STRAM to the HUNTER.—
The PATERSON, TO-MORROW (Saturday)

NIGHT, at 11 colock.

P. J. COHRN, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. S. COMPANY'S STRAMERS

TO

SELBOURNE, calling at TWOFOLD BAY.—
WONGA WONGA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON,
at 3.

WILBOURNE, CHIMR WORGA WONGA TUESDAY AFTERNOUN, at 3.

HUNTER RIVER. — COLLARDY, TO-NIGHT, PRIDAY, at 11.

CLARENCE TOWN direct.—ILLALONG, THURSDAY, 6th September, at 7 a.m.

BRISBANE and IPSWICH. — YARRA YARRA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 10.

WIDE BAY.—WARATAH, TUESDAY, 18th September, at 10 p.m.

PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—
EAGLE, THURSDAY, 18th September, at 6 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, manager,
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sunsez-street.

TEAM to HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN TWOFOLD BAY.—The TASMANIA, JOHN ULINUH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip on SATURDAY, 25th instant, at 12 (noon). For freight or passage, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-bill.

What?

TOR THE MARNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial What, first fair wind.

FOR THE MARNING RIVER.—The CARNATION. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria What.

TOR MANNING RIVER.—The POLICEMAN, from Commercial What. CHAS, BATS, 327, George-st.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANS.—The fact-guically despatched.
For freight, &c., apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRBLAND, and CO., Lleyd's Cham-

POR MARYBOROUGH, Wide Bay.—The COQUETTS is leeding at Towns Wharf, MCLISON and BLACK.

TOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular trader.

WANDERER, SMITH, master, is now fast filling up at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her musi quick descratch.

despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Buildes street. TOR MELBOUER WHARP.—The brig GOLDEN
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RELBOUER WHARP.—

bert's Wharf; or WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-si, TOR ADELAIDE direct.—The well-knewn regular trader, JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having two-thirds of her cargo on beard, will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to the Capiain, on beard, at the Circular Quay; to MULISON and BLAUK; or E88WORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

ONLY VERBEL FOR WEBLIANOTON AND PORE COOPER.—The favourite regular trader LOUIS and MIRIAM, J. VAN DERVORD, commander.

For freight or passage apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

Chambers.

TOR LONDON direct.—To follow the DAMASCUS.]

The All Aberdeen cityper ship BRITISH MERCHANT, 914 tons register, ALEXANDER DUTHIN commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will have quick destaches. Intending passengers are requested to inspect the superior salson and intermediate accommodations of this vascel.

Apply to Captein, DUTRIE, on board, at Smith's Whar; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

What; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

LIZA AND BLLA, from SAN FRANCISCO.—Consignees of goods by the above-named vessel are requested to pass BNTRIES at ence, for the Oriontar Quy. All roods impeding the discharge of the carge will be actived, landed, and aboved at the consignees risk and exponse. The agents heg to netify that it will be necessary in all cases to pay freight and obtain an order at their countings-house pervious te the delivery of the goods.

FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents.

CHIP VIMEIRA, room LONDON.—The Consignee of the undermentioned goods is bareby informed that unless fourtons ENTRIES are passed by 11 orders.

THE SOURFIES, they will be cleared by the under-signed, landed, and stored at the consigneer's risk and exponse:—

Down CRACO. 1, 2008—200 cases bloods by Consigneed.

Dorer CR&Co., 1-200—200 cases, shipped by Crosse and Blackwall to Order. OliceRIST, WATT, and CO. GILCHRIST, WATF, and UU.

SHP STORNAWAY from LONDON.—Notice to Consignees of A in diamond, S S at sides, 1-67—Skrty-two bales, shipped by Smith, Sincistr, and Co., consigned to order.—Unless MSTRIES are passed by 11 a. m., THIS DAY, the same will be landed at risk and expense of whom it may consign.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

CHARTER-WANTED, a VESSEL for conveyance of coal to Galle. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and OO., Lieyer Chambers.

FOR SALES, the brigantine TRITON, 170 tons burthen.
This vessel has lately undergene a thorough over-han, and is new ready for sea. For particulars apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

TOR SALE, the brig GIL BLAE, 172 tons register, a carries 346 tons dead weight on light draught of water. Bells of eak, copper fatened, metalled two pears ap. Good passenger-accommodation; requires little ball set; is mell found in every respect, and very suitable for the coating trade. esting trade.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

WJLL18, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

To R SALE, the British-built brigantine JAMEs, 144
ton register, 186 tons burther, built at Parth,
flootland, in 1849, at well-seasond eak, ein, and larch,
aubstantially fastened throughout, sheathed with heavy
pa ten sine; and otherwise her built, spars, and rigging are
in 'treellent condition. Was for some time employed as the
Ade laids trade, and always landed her carge of 180 tons on
Meils owne Wherf without lightering, and carned for herself a first-rate reputation among support and consignees
for her clean deliveries are extremely good; she shifts
without allost, and can go to see with a very small quantity; and for strength, durability, and small working expense, also will bear comparison with any vessel in the
port.

Her instant, vy includes avers assaudial for a first allow.

Ber invent. Ty includes every essential for a first-class essating vessel. Length, 73 2-10 feet; breadth, 13 8-10 feet; depth, 18 5-10 feet.
Is now open to hyspection off the Gas Company's Works, Derling Harbour.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRRLAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers. A T WELCH and JELLICOE'S Store, Circular Quay, two SHIPS GIGS for SALE.

SHIP ADVERTISEM SATS. BHIP ADVERTIREM SATS.

I OR RALE, the well-known schooner MEGRANIC, of about 90 tons berthen, well found, and in order for any voyage. Apply to ROBERT D. MERRILL, 2, Macquarie-place.

TOR BALE, the Schooner OUMBERLAND, in first-rate order; carries 50 tons cargo on a light draught of water. MOLIBOR and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

OLONIAL BUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—
Notice is hereby given, that the half-yearly General
MERTING of the proprietors of this company will be hald
on MONDAY, the 27th (twenty-seventh) day of August
instant, at twelve of clear soon, at the Company's Offices,
244, George-street, epposite Jamisen-street, to receive the
report of the Directors, and to transact such other business
as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Beard,
J. GRAFTON HOSS, Manager.

Eydney, 1st August, 1860.

TAADDINGTON VOLUBTERRS.—To the Chairman

Pydney, 1st August, 1860.

PADDINGTON VOLUBTEBRS.—To the Chairman of the Municipality of Paddington.—Bir.—We, the undersigned residents of Paddington, respectfully request that yea will be pleased to convene a Public affective of the inhabitant of Paddington, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Volunteer Force in connection with the district.

(Signed by 26 inhabitants.)

Answin.

Answin.

Answin.

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Answin.

Municipal Chambers, Paddington.

To Thomas Cowlishaw, son, Thomas Broughton, John
Blumer, William P. Cowlishaw, Robert Steeling, Esquires,
and the other gentismes signing the requisition.

Gentlemen.—In pursance of your requisition, I hereby
call a Public MEETING of the residents of Paddington,
to be held at the Royal Oak Hotsi, on PRIDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the
matters therein referred to.

WILLIAM PERRY, Cha'rman.

matters therein referred to.

WILLIAM PERRY, Cha'rman.

WILLIAM PERRY, Cha'rman.

DEDFERN MUNICIPALITY. — RLECTION OF FOLL will take place on TUEBDAY, the 28th instant, between the bours of 9 o'clock a.m., and 4 o'clock p.m., for the election of one Councillor for Surry Hills Ward. The polling places will be at a Cottage, next Councillor Stack's residence, Bourke-street, and at the Council Chambers, Redfern. By order of the Returning-Officer GEORGE PHILEBN, Council Clerk. Municipal Council Chambers, Redfern, 22nd August.

A LL THOSE Invourable to the formation of a RIFLE CORPS in the districts of Ashfield, Enfield, and Burwood are invited to stiend a Public MEBTING at Mr. Cattlers, Burwood, Railway Statton Inn., or SATUR-DAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at six e'clock, J. GARLAND.

J. GARLAND.

MEETING of the original Members of the New
South Wales Volunteer Artillery is hereby convened, to be held at the Commandant's Office, Ordnance
Store Buildings, THIS DAY, at four o'clock,
GOTHER E. MANN, Captain Commandant.

GOTHER K. MANN, Captain Commandant.

A MEETING of the CREDITORS of Mr. H. W.
JOHNSON will be held at his offices, Sussex-spreet,
Sydney, on SATURDAY next, the 25th day of August,
instant, at 11 o'clock in the forencen, to take into consideration matters of importance.

ASUNIC.—Lodge St. Andrew. No. 358.—The
brethren of the above Lodge are requested to attend
at the Masonic Hall, York-street THIS DAY (Friday),
at half-past 2 o'clock p.m. precise time, to accompany the
remains of our deceased Brother DONALD MYPHERSON.
By order of the K.A. M., J. CLARK, secretary.
Brethren of other Lodges are respectfully invited to
attend.

attend.

DELICIOUS SERVICES for the PEOPLE,—Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street,—A LECTURE will be delivered at the above place on SUNDAY EVENING next, Angust 56th, by the Rev. P. P. AGNEW, Subject—"Mary Magdalent." To commence at 7 o'clock. Adulation free.

mert, Anguat 36th, by the Rev. P. P. AGNEW. Subject—
"Mary Megdalene." To commence at 7 o'clock. Admission free.

CAMPBELLTOWN AUXILIANY to the Church Scotety.—On SUNDAY next, 26th instant, Two ERMONS will be preached by the Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A., in aid of the above scotety; and on MONDAY, 37th instant, the Annual MEMITING will be holden at the School-house, at 3 p.m.

DEOPLE'S VOCAL MUSIC ASSOCIATION.—CONCERT for the People, at Temperance Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING. Schiller's Lay of the Bell, and selections from Handel, Mendelsschn, &c. Admission, 1s., received seats, 2s.

M. B. LAYCOCK will be happy to meet the Microtral of the Microtral of the Memory EVENING. 25th instant, at seven c'clock, at Schofield's Inn. Windser Road.

N. THE ESTATE OF THE LATE FRANCIS In TITLE, Eq.—All parties having any CLAIMS on the above Estake, are hereby requested to send in their ACCOUNTS immedistely; and all persons indebted to the estate will please PAY the same to Mr. W. LITTLE, Invermien, Scons.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD LITTLE, JAMES SMITH, JAMES SMITH, JAMES SMITH, Invermien, Acons.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD LITTLE, Executors. JAMES SMITH, Invermien, Acons.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD LITTLE, P. Executors. JAMES SMITH, Invermien, Acons.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD LITTLE, P. D. C. BLIEM begs most respectfully to announce to the public in general that at the Cafe, at any bour throughout the day, can be obtained breakfast, luncheon, or apoper. Hotel d'Hote, first-class, in the large dining-room, acons p.m. daily. As mand, in the old bonse, at one o'clock, p.m. daily. As mand, in the old bonse, at one o'clock, p.m. daily. As mand, in the old bonse, at one o'clock, p.m. daily. As mand, in the old bonse, at one o'clock, p.m. daily. As mand, in the old bonse, at one o'clock, p.m. daily. As mand, in the old bonse, at one o'clock, p.m. daily. As man

Established 1840.

TO STOREKERPERS, Publicans, and others, about to commence business at the new Gold-fields—The undersigned have on hand a large sasortment of Portable FURNITURE, viz., Dining Tables, Chairs, Washeslands, Rofas, Iron Bedsteads and Struckers, Chests of Drawers, &c., made expressly for the interior, being plain, substantial, and cheep, and, above all, pack in a very small compass.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, 286, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street. DARTIES FURNISHING should visit the Labour
Basar; there they will find every requisite for furnishing, from the drawing-room to the kitchen, with the
great advantage of immediate estection.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bassar, Pitt-

ET 1 REWARD — Where as some person did wiftfully and maliciously INJURE several of my Milkring Cowse—vis.: one on or about the 14th of May last, and another about the 20th of May and several others since, by sheeting and otherwise matining them, the above reward will be paid by the undereigned to any person who shall give such information as will lead to the conviction of the gulty person.

JESSICA KIRRYAN.

Portland Head, August 6.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—The above reward will be said to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties who took a set of QUOTTS from the Bacecourse, the property of Mr. MASON. Albion Inn. corner of Park and Elinabeth streets.

streets.

PED COW LOST.—£1 Reward. Brand IW on rump.
EF on ribs. IBAAC DAWSON, Denham Coart.

TULEN or STRAYED, a Bay HORRE, branded HE conjoined on near shoulder: a Brown HORRE, branded Eo on off shoulder. £5 given se conviction, and Ita. each on recovery, by A. ALLEN, butcher, Redfern.

PICKED UP, off Smith's Wharf, a small ANCHOR as description and psying expenses. If not claimed in three days from this data, will be each of the street of the

Apply at Mr. HURBELUS, Millers Peint.

Notice—The PARTY that gave the slarm to No. 1
Volunteer Fire Company, on Tuesday night, will
receive the REWARD by applying to JAMES
FLANDERS, treasurer, 291, Sasser-street South. P
WATERS, superistendent.

Notice—ELIZABETH SOUTY, of Union-lane, is
bereby informed that unless her oldshing, left-with
the undersigned to weak, is not redesented within foortien
days from this date, they in lot Foliable you public auction
defray expenses. ANN #CORGE. 24th August.

M.R. JOHN SEAKLES is requested to leave the

M. JOHN SEARLES is requested to leave the BOOKs borrowed from Mrs. Whitmarsh with Mr. WALKER, Parrametta-street.

ROANT BEEF, and Yorkebire Pudding; roast veal, matter, and pork; rump steak pie, grilled chops and steaks, curries, sters, and a variety of made dishes; patrivet, JAMES SIMPSON. Billiard and amoking rooms separate.

Paraste.

ORSEMANSHIP.—LESSONS in Military and Road Riding. Officers' chargers and other horses thoroughly broken: ladies horses perfectly pand. Mr. G. LAUDER, late 8th Hussars. 21, O'Connell-street.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1860.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR. M &S. ALPRED EUTT would oblige by CALLING on Mrs. RICHARD BUIBT, 88, William extrest. on Mrs. RICHARD EUIST, 86, William street.

This are NWALD.—FRANE STRIGEN WALD, from
Wursburg, Favaria, is carocatly requested to write
to his MOTHER, who is in London, and to leal for a
letter at the Sydney or Melbourne Post Office. Any information respecting him will be received at the Henals
Office.

Office.

I BTTERE are lying at the Bank of New South Wales, addressed to the undermentioned persons:

Miss Ansatzala O'Brien
Miss Hoor O'Brien
Francis Bennett, Eq.,
O. H. D. Robbs, Eq.

£96 18 0 Subscriptions to this fund will be thankfully received a

Bebsoriptions to this fund will be thankfully requived all this Office.

RECEIVAD from T. M. El., for the City Mission.

N. PIDEBON, 243, Elisabeth-street.

DONATION to the MARINERS CHURCH.—The Tresaurer of this Church as received from Captain Street and the Community of the Vimetra, the sum of £5 4s. 10d., being effecteries received at the Holy Communion on board the Vimetra, on ber last passage from England.

A BUBSCRIPTION is open at the French Consults. Office, 61, Prince-street, on behalf of Mrs. RADOU, who is placed in destitute circumstances, in consequence of her husband's unfortunate position.

UNE SOUSCRIPTION set suverte au Consult de France, on faveur de Madame RADOU, qui se trouve dennee de toutes ressource pag suite de la mal heurense position de son magi.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Manager and lessee, Mr. SAMUEL OOLVILLE.
Bitteenth Night of the far-famed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERLS,
FRIDAY EVENING, August Mth,
Au entire change of Frogramme, concluding with the most successful comic bellet of the

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 25th,
a Grand Performance, for the accommodation of families
at a distance, for which seats may now be secured. Box
sheet open
Doors on the occasion will be opened at a quarter before
2; curtain will rise at half-past 2 o'clock precisely.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—JOSEPH RAYNER'S
BENEFIT on TUESDAY next, August 28th.—
The great play, in five acts, of the RISERNIAN
FATHER, All the available talent in Sydney.

OPERA ANNOUNCEMENT—The emisent prima donna Madame Anna Bishop will shortly arrive. GEO. H. BEAVER, acting agent.

I UNTER'S HILL.—The MUSICAL ENTAKTAINMENT, for which tickets were issued for 3rd instant, will be given THIS EVENING, at 8 o'c ook. J. STANKER, agent.

B ULL AND MOUTH HOTKIL.—Jodge and July every night. Caurt opens at 8 pm. Admittarce free.

B ULL AND MOUTH HOTKIL.—Besent of Baron Micholen TO-NIGHT. Great attraction. See bills.

M. B. J. CLARK'S DRESS. QUADHILLE MASSEMELY. et his Rooms, Einzehel-street North, THIS EVENING. Admission by tickets only.

DIFILE VOLUNTEERS.—A MEETING Will be held TO-MORROW EVENING (Fridsy), at eight pm., at Mr. Baynew Ferriser Arms, opposite the Royal Hotel, for the formation of a company of rifemen young men favourably disposed are requested to attend.

DREADIVIL. ACCIDENT at the Leviathan Rifle Faloon, 830. Pits street.—A gentleman, name unknown, get four built-seys out of air shots, at the long range of 100 feet.

In the assigned estate of ISAAC MORMINGTON FAIRHURST, of Sydney, merchant.

DURBUANT to the provisions of the deed of assignment made berein, a MEETING of the CREDITYNS of the estate of the above named Issae Normington Fairhurst will be held at the stress of the and Issae Normington Fairhurst will be held at the stress of the and Issae Normington Fairhurst will be held at the stress of the and Issae Normington Fairhurst will be held at the stress of the and Issae Normington Fairhurst will be held at the stress of the and Issae Normington Fairhurst will be held at the stress of the and Issae Normington Fairhurst will be held at the stress of the and Issae Normington Fairhurst will be held at the stress of the and Issae Normington Fairhurst will be held at the stress of the said fashed Normington Fairhurst will be held at the stress of the said fashed will be held at the stress of the said fashed will be held at the stress of the said fashed will be held at the said fashed will be held the said fashed will be held at the said fashed will be prempted by the sa

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to Perliament in its next ensuing session, for leave to insreduce a Bill to enable the Treate-suit day of May, One thousand eight hundred and forty-fire, made by the late Mrs. BOSETTA TERRY on her daughter, MARTHA FOXLOVE HOSKING, and her children, to sell the trust property and to provide for the investment of the proceeds of the sale thereof.

Dated this third day of August, 1860.

WILLIAM GODFREY M'CARTHY, selicitor for the bill. 125. Castleres b-street, Svdney.

bill. 125. Castleresgh-strees, Sydney.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEM, that application is intended to be used to Parliament in its next ensuing session, for leave to introduce a Bill to enable JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE and GEORGE COX, or other the trustees or trustee for the time being, of a settlement made in contemplation of the marriage of WILLIAM HENRY MACKENZIE with HELER, his land complexed in such settlement, situate at Surry Hills, Sydney, and to provide for the investment of proceeds of sele thereof.

Deterd this Third day of August, 1860.

WILLIAM GODFREY MOARTHY, solicitor for the bill, 125, Castleresgh-freed, Sydney.

E HAVE, THIS DAY, admitted Mr. ARCHIBLIA SALD STEWART (recombly sub-manager of the Oriental Bank Corperation, Melbegree), as a PARTNER in our firm.

W. DEAN and CO.

Pitt and O'Conrell streets, Sydney, Adjust 1st, 1860. THE TRADE are informed that the Stock of the undersigned will be continued to be SOLD at low prices during the month of August, after which it will be submitted to tender.

RAY GLAINTER and CO.

submitted to tender.

RAY, GLAISTER, and CO.

Five per cent. discount allowed for prompt cash.

Market-street, August let.

DOKS. BOOKS.—New Catalogue new ready, 169
pages. Price 1s. 6d, or sent by post or receipt of
1s. 10d. GEORGE RORERTSON, 383, George-street,
Sydney.

DUDU! DUDU!! DUDU!!! Why hare you for taken me? Writs, LISHARY.

A R AUSTRALAGN TALE.—in the columns of the SYDNEY MAIL, on RATURDAY man, will be common of a story under the title of "Bitter—Swoot; and so is 'to World." The work is by a lady, a native of the colony.

A CARL—Nr. JOHR BMARUEL, Debtist (establishment, begins of being story, from 9 am, to 5 pm. George-treet North, first form 9 to in. O 5 pm. George-treet North, first form 9 to in. O 5 pm. George-treet North, first form 9 to in. O filters of state and state of the land, and Lieuminsto in Medicine, stay new be considered upon DEAFRENS and ETE DISHARS, at it, Ends treets, first durdey interest.

D. JOHES and CO., form PARIS.

OCO. have OPENED, and will SHOW on SPRING GOODS, containing the LEADING MOVELTIES of the BERNELS, 31, Hundre-street.

A LLPORT and CO., Stackbrokers, Auctioneers, and Commission Agents, Toeweembs, Darling Davis.

D. LEATH, Rember Leyel, Collings Surgeons, Erg. Ladgets House, GO., George-street, opposite Stabilishments. Country of these punctually strended to vigiling the principles of the commission of the ladgets, at it, standard, and Lieuminsto in Medicine, stay new be constilled upon DEAFRENS and ETE DISHARS, at it, Elizabeth-street North, near Hanber actued, from 16 a.m. till 4 p.m. His work on Deafhase, dc., at NORRIES, shebuist, Pitt-dreets, price is.

PAMILIES VISITING ENGLARD will find all the comforts of a borne at the Berners Hotel, Bernerstreet, London.

M EDIGAL ADVICE stally, from 9 this 2, and from 5 to 11 a. Dr. D. PERCY and CO., 37, Millisabeth.

PLOCKLOTHS, The sudering have just received a form of the ladges than and 274, Pitt-effect, Indeed the principle have just received a form of the ladges than and 274, Pitt-effect, Indeed the Public Stables and CO., George-street, opposite Revails been submitted to the Laddes, George-street, to assure the total submitted to an analysis of the ladges of the landard co. George and Barrack streets. The ladges of the ladg

attreet North.

A ONS. HEMTRAND, M.R.C.S.P., Surgeon Dentist to the Imperial Court of Prance, has new arrived in Sydney, from the Rue St. Honoré, Paris, and may be obssitted daily at St. Wynyard-square, from 10 to 4 o'dlock.

A ONS. BERTRAND, M.R.C.S.P., Chirurgien Dentiste à la Cour, Impériale de France, vient d'arriver an Sydney, de la Rue St. Honoré, Paris, et peut être consulté tous les lours. A 28, Wynyard-square, de 10 à 4 heurs.

JOHNSON anti CU.'S Music Warehouse, 172, Pittatre, hus the largest stock of new and, sandard MUSIC in the colonies, from all the first London publishers. Catalogues and music sent post free.

WEF ELCH and JELLICOR. Store. Circular Ousy: for

WELCH and JELLICOE, Store, Circular Quay; for SALE, Seed Potatees, Barley, Hay, Corn, &c.
WOUL, TALLOW, HIDES—highest price. R. FORBES, agent, 78, King-street.

W OUI, TALLOW, HIESS-nignest price. R. FORBES, agent, 78, King-street.

W WILLINGTON is making a Sbipment of SMALL.
PARCELS to Messers. Pichford and Co, for the United Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of Europe, per Damascus. Small parcels, its 148, Princestreet, 85 daey.

A RTIFICIAL TEETH for the MILLION,—Mr. M. EMANUEL, the People's Dentitst, continues to aupply his iscorrodible Mineral Teeth, of unrivabled beauty, from one to a complete set, with every modern improvement (mattleation, articulation, and first-class workmanship guaranteed). at the following charges:

A single tocks, from ... £0 10 0

Filling decayed teeth ... 0 5 0

Teethjearracted ... 0 2 6

Tockberts the address—324, Googge-street North, near Hunter-street, and William-street, between Bourke and Forbes streets, Woolloomooloo.

NERVOUS Debitity and all Impurities of the Gleed cured by Dr. D. PERCY and CO.'S CORDIAL BALM OF DY CHROASSIA. Price 11s and 35s, per bottle. To be had at 37, Elisabeth-street, between Hunter and King streets, Sydney; and at the principal stores and wholeas a house in the colonies.

Wholesa's Pouses in the colonies.

OURK FOR "BAD TEMPER" — HARPER
TWELVETTREES Seep Powder, is the cheapent,
essiest, and mest efficacious washing preparation ever invented. A penny packet is equal to the pennyworth of
seep, and a week's wash may be done in a few hours!!!
It saves at least fifty per cent. In its nee, basides all the
wear and tear from the unual method of hand-rubbing and
brushing; and is less injurious to the fabric than the best
seep. You may use it for washing anything and everything.
Sold by most grocers and druggists. Wholesale agent
for Australia, EDWAHD WHITEY, 25, Filiadord-lane
East, Melbourne. Fatentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

East, Melbourne, Patentes, Harper Twelvetress, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

CURTH WEEK of the Great Clearing-out BALEs, at
Victoria House.—Messre, FARMER and PAINTER,
heg to abnounce their, in consequence of the extraordinary
success that has attended the first, securid, and third
week's sale of their winter viock, they have resolved to
effer during the present week their first three shipments
of New Byring Goods, just arrived, viz.—21 cases, per
mall steamer Sainetz, e6 cases per British Merchant, and
24 cases per Rifferman—in all 33 packages, as follows:—11
cases fashionable silts, 4 cases mantles, 7 cases spring
decease new ribbons, 9 cases prints, 29 packages
handly any and lines, 4 cases heatery, 2 cases flowed,
3 cases law fedabery, 5 cases new trimmings, 2 cases
law fedabery, 5 cases new trimmings, 2 cases
laws, 5 saces millipery, flowers, dc., and 9 cases fashionable lace and sewed mushin goods, the whole of which will
be sold at a very small advance on the English cost.
Mesers, F, and P, originally intended reserving these
shipments for the opening of their new premises, but the
immense quantity of goods sold by them during the first
three weeks' sale having far exceeded their meet sanguine
expectation, coupled with the fact of their being advised by the Jeddor's mail of further extensive shipments, to
arrive per Stornoway, Marquis of Argyle, Lacchial, Massest,
Wave of Life, and July mail, Indoors them to gldspose of
their first strival of spring novelties at once,—previous to
their first strival of spring novelties at once,—previous to
their first strival of spring novelties at once,—previous to
their first strival of spring novelties at once,—previous to
the alterations which will be commenced, as before announced, on the 3rd September. RILOPER, pleasantly situated, near the railway station. No. 1, Randle's Cottages.

DAR TNER.—KIANDRA.—A gentlemen from Kiandra is desirous of meeting with a partner, with rol less than £500, to go into the botel business. Address RIANDRA, 281, Pitt-street.

TO DAIRYMEN and others.—WANTED, to SELL as excellent MILK. RUN, with every requisite, in good working order; cows. &c., with the good-will of a faim, containing near 77 acres, part in cultivation, three miles from Sydney. This is a rare chance seldom to be met with. For particulars, apply at Mr. JOHN HALL'S, grocer, No. 571. Brickfield-bill.

THE ADVERTIBERS are prepared to contract for driving any amount of STUCK on terms to be mutually agreed upon, from and to say part of the colonies. The highest reference can be produced, and security if required. Apply by letter to R. and L., TO GROCERS.—A respectable Venne.

nounced, on the 3rd September.

SHILING OFF.—J. WETHERILL. Lisoolushire
Henes, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.

SOD pieces China matting, Sid., best quality, worth is.
650 brown strew late, is, 11d.; felt bate, is, 11d.
650 brown strew late, is, 11d.; felt bate, is, 11d.
650 brown strew late, is, 11d.; felt bate, is, 11d.
650 brown strew late, is, 11d.; oset in France 6s. 6d.
167 ladies' dress copp, is. 11d., oset in France 6s. 6d.
166 picces fabor, wweeds, 4d., worth 10gd.
Brown beinde, 6dd.; glazed linings, 3gd.; twilled, 3gd.
Dimities, 6dd.; oldinase, 4dd.; sheeking calice, 5gd.
Bonnet ribbons, 6dd.; ribbon velvet, 18 varda, 10d.
Arabian glace lustree, 9dd.; coburgs, 6dd.; alpacas, 4dd.
Franch strys, 3s. 11d.; crocket cotton, is, per dozen
Yard wide prints, 4dd.; cotton ticks, 6jd.
Flannel, 10dd.; good tweed for trousers, is, 9d.
Brewn cloth for mantles, 3s. 6d., worth 6s. 9d.

CELLING OFF.—Miss ENGEL, 22, Hunter-street, begs to inform her friends that, as the whole of her stock must be deserted out this week, she has re-marked everything at greatly reduced prices. Parties indebted to Miss E will oblige by settling their accounts this week.

THE LADIES OF SYDNEY, &c. —
CHEMILLS HAIR NETS.
HOBBS, HOARF, and MACKAY beg to inform the
Ladies of Sydney, &c., that they have just OPENED
Three Huncrad (300) desse Black, Brown, and Coloured
Thick Soit Chemills HAIR NETS; ditto Silk Braid, ditto
Crocket; ditto Netted Silk with beads; together with a
few Maynifecent Black Silk Velvet and Gold HEAD
DEERSES, quite noved. Argyle House, 331 and 333,
George street, one and two doors north of Wynyardstreet.

FIRST DELIVERY of SPRING MANTLES.—
FRANCIS GILES and CO. have much pleasure in it forming their numerous customers and the ladies generally that they are now showing their first delivery of PRING MANTLES, and respectfully invite an early injection; they comprise all the new shapes, in black and fancy giacé silt, summer cieth tiasue, justre and other new materials. fancy glace and, summer the mantles in overy also absolute assortment of children's mantles in overy size.

Ludies' glace and summer cloth jackets.

Denison House, George-street, 20th August.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

W ANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT; one that understands her business, good wages will be given. Apply to Mrs. SANDERS, Pyrmont.

Apply to Mrs. SANDERS, Pyrsocst.

WASTAD, by a Young Man, a SITUATION as MERGESING CLESK. Address H., 165, Developing-street, Furry Hills.

WASTAD, a Young MAN, for a country Steer; must be an Englishman; salary 450 per annum. Apply BINGHAM, Sutton Perest.

WASTED, a SITTING-ROOM and SADEGOME, sisk by beard, for a Lady and Geotleman and Hitle Girl, five years; neighbourhoot of Pht-street. Address, stelling particulars and terms, F. O. G., 205, Piti-street.

TAY ANTED, by a Young Man, who is a most account.

particulars and ferms, P. C. G., 204, Pist-atent.

W ANTED by a Young Man, who is a good assessment.

Sond references. A. M., 100, Liverpool-street, between
George and Pitt streets.

W ANTED a LaD, about seventeen, or a young MAN,
who has a knowledge of the Bankboring Sindyans;
also, a PEMALE SERVANT. Apply to W., 7NS,
Newtown.

Apply to W. TYM.

Revisors.

W ABTED, MARRIED COUPLE, the man as Groen, the wife as Laundrous; inst-rate BlackElith and Horsenbert, for the country. MURRAY and
REDGATE, Labour Agency Office, 105, King street.

W ANTED, a Blackmith, also Married Couples for
Newcostle, Clarence Elver, Hunter River, and Braidvood; Elngle Men and Female Servants, for country;
Parlour Maid, for Sydney. A ABELLIE, agent, 139, Pittstreet, opposite Union Bank.

W ANTED, by a Lady and Gentleman processing to
Tahiti, a respectable person as thorough BOUSE.

MAID and LAUNDRESS, Geod refrescence will be repuired. Apply to Mrs. HORT, Figures Cettege, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

TAT ANTED, a PERSSON without a family, active and

TLOORCLOTHS. FLOORCLOTHS. FLOOR CLOTHS.—The undersigned have just received a large and varied assortment of voil-seasoned feorosista, of the best quality, and newest patterns. JOHN HILL, Jun., and 80N. imperiers. Antarilas Fursiture and Bedding Warshouse, King-street, Sydney.

Bedding Warshouse, King-street, Sydney.

NOW READY,—THE VOLUNTEER'S HAND-BOOK, containing full instructioes for the rifie, light infantry, and regular drill and exercise, squad and company, eliquette and duties of volunteers, the most approved method of acquiring efficiency in the use of the new rifie, dc., dc., according to the latest regulations in her Majesty's Army. Also, six pages of music (bugie calls), and twenty illustrations of the manual and sword bayonet exercises, by Mr. Waiter Mason. The whole reprinted from the London edition.

Sydney: Caxton Printing Office, 317, George-street, and of all booksellers in town and country. Price, One shilling and sixpence: a liberal allowance to the trade.

A MERICAN MILLET BROOMS for SALE, from

A MERICAN MILLET BROOMS for SALE, from 14e, per dosen. R. HEBBLEWHITE, 992, Pitt-st. PATENT BPHING Roller Family MANGLES, from S44. R. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

S44. 8, HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

DEHAMBULATORS, 50s. each, with hoods 50s. at LEA'S, opposite the Chapel, York-street.

24 KNIVES and FORKS cleaned in five minutes, with LEA'S machines, price 25s. each, 70, York-street.

A PUBLICAN'S GENERAL LICENSE for SALE. Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, Pitt-street—at once.

DATENT WATER FILTERS, of Superior Manufactures of these filters, which have need the approbation of many eminent chemists, and the approval of all who have used them. J. GOULD, 424, George-street, near King-street.

TURNERRY of all descriptions. best quality, at reduced.

TURNERY of all descriptions, best quality, as reduced prices. F. W. COOK, Bathurst-street.

Prices. F. W. COOK, Bathurst-street.

DHOTOGRAPHY.—A whole plate CAMKRA and
Portrait Lent for BALE, new. Price ten guineas.
400, George-street.

DAPEHHANGINGS.—The largest stock to choose
from in Sydney. E. CURTIS, 346, George-street.

COALS.—Coals of best quality, at prices satisfactory to
purchasers. Shoobert's Wharf, Susez-street.

OAL, best Newcastle, and Fuel of every description F. W. COOK, Bathurst-street.

OTCH OATMEAL, new shipment, re-packed into 40 lbs, bags, 10s. H. S. BIRD, Offcular Quay.

TORE CATELE.—1300 at Berrabs, and 1000 at Gomes Goope, GRESE and CUETIS, 115, King-st.

Genes Gospee, GREBE and CURTIS, 115, King-et.

A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, Matron in one of the late emigrant vessels, who intends returning to England, is desirous to make arrangements with a lady or family that may require her services or to take charge of fallowing the voyage; uncomposition, or family that may require her services or to take charge of fallowing the voyage; uncomposition for family that may require her services or to take charge of fallowing the market of the control of the control of the composition of the control of the contr

street, Redfern.

LOADING for Yass, Gundagai, Adelong. EDWAKD CHAPMAN, and CO., 90, Clarence-street.

LAW.—Wanted immediately, a CLERK who is well acquainted with the Equity practice. Application to be made in writing, to NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elleabeth-street.

M EDICAL —A duly qualified Medical Gentleman can meet with an opening in a country district. For particulars address M. R. C. S., Hartley.

NEWTOWN.-WANTED, to LET two ROOMS, unfurnished, or perily furnished, with the use of a kitchen, pleasantly situated, near the railway station. No. 1, Randley Cottages.

TO GROGERS.—A respectable Young Man, with good references, wants a SITUATION. Address A. J.,

FERALD Office.

TO DEAPERS,—WANTED, a Junior ASSISTANT, for Queensland. Apply to F. GEARD, Barrack-st.

TO DENTISTS—Three or four good WORKMEN, Wanted, Apply to Mr. L. ESKELL, 21, Hunter-st.

W ANTED to be known that SPRING VAME FOR HIRE. W. DOOLAN, 64, Riley street.

W ANTED, a Fomale, as GENERAL SERVANT. Swan With Two Necks, George and Park streets.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by an experience GARDENER. Address B. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a COACH-TRIMMER. Apply as NOBERTSON'S Coach Factory, Pitt-street South.

W ANTED, a hardy active MAN. Apply 60, Parra-matta-street.

W matts street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL to nurse a baby.
Apply Mrs. ISAAC MOSS, 714, George-st. South.

WANTED, a MALITTER and a SOY. Apply Paddington Brewery, South Head Road.

W ANTED, a BAKEE; a single man preferred.
J. CAEROLL, Crown-street.
W ANTED, a GENERAL FEMALE MERVANT.
Apply to Mr. TATLOR, 137, Clarence-street.

W A^TED, a GikL about 15 or 16 years. Apply
Mrs. GROGAN, 76, Palmer-at , Weolloomoeloo.

W ANTED, a GIRL, about 14 years of age, to sesist in Housework. T. HORBS, 146, Pitt-street.

W ANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, for Waterley.
Apply 18, El sabeth-street North, after ten.

W ANTED, a ROY, shout 15 years of age, one used to the grocers' trade preferred, 433, Pitt-street.

W ANTED, Spring CART and HARMESS. Apply 6, corner of Kext and Argyle streets, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a cover SERVANT LAD. Apply 223, Hunter street. Also, a GROOM.

W ANTED, English Farming LAD. Apply, with re-ference, between 12 and 1, 29, Denham-atreet, Survy Hills.

W AbTED, a smart LAD, to wait at table and make himself generally useful, at BARKHAUSEN'S Hotel, Frince of Wales Theatre.

W ANTED to Buy, a Small TABLE and a CHAIR, must be chesp. Address, with price, C. H. M. J. A. .

pool-street, Hyde Park,

W ANTED, a PERSON without a family, active and
steady, and who has been accustomed to the
management of sheep. Apply without delay, and preduce
testimonials to F. W. PERRY, 125, Rinabeth street,
Bydney. 23nd August. Bydney. 2nd August.

WANTLD, to Purchase a good comfortable
DWELLING-BOUSE, with stabiling, &c., and
having water frontage; situated between Poter Point and
flose Bay. Particulars, &c., to be left at the office of Mr.
EDWARD BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

A MTED immediately, s Blacksmith, for the country;
Weng lab Farming Men, for Goubbure, and Richmond, and Matthad; Grooms; Married Couple, for 723—man to plough, wife to dairy; Dairy Fathily; Farming Men, Female Servants, for town and country. HAIGH and BROWN, 120, King-street East.

Pennils Servants, for town and country. HAIGH and BROWN, 130, Kings street East.

WANTED, to INFURM the Employers of Lebour throughout the colonies of New senth Wales and Queensland, that Servants, male and female, of every description, can be bired at Mrs. PAWSEY'S Registry Cffice, 168, Pitt-street. Charges strictly moderate. Established in 1846.

WANTED, Married Couple to proceed to Mancroo, wife good Cock and Leundress, man Groom and General Servant; ditto, man Groom and Coachman, wife Laundress; first-rate Cock for an hotel; Laundresses and General Servants for the country. Mrs. PAWSEY, 168, Pitt-st. W ANTED, immediately, for the repair of the reads in the District of Camden, two or three dozen go of I.ABOURING HANDS, for about four or five weeks. They should be used to apade work, and to wayk together in sets. Apply to Sir WILLIAM MACARTHUR, or Mr. J. K. CHEHOLM, Camden Park; to Mr. HENRY THOMPSON, Stessamillis, Camden; or Mr. WILLIAM DAWSON, Riversford, Menangie.

£100 DOUCRUR.—Le soussigné ambitionne Australie. Pour arriver à son bet, il s'engage, non seulement, à faire un prêt d'argent, mais encore à donner une gratitioation de £100 sterling à celui qui, par son influence, lui fara obtenir cette place. Le secret sera garcé avec fideité. S'addresser à LS. TAILLEUE, Poet Office.

A LARGE and convenient TIMEES YARD to be LET, with use of wherf and sawpits, do. H. L. E. BEBERTS, Coal Depot. Dynitt-street. BALMAIN.—To LET, HAY'S WHARF and STURE, Peacock's Point. Apply on the premises; or to A LM AI N — Two of Mr. BLAKE'S bandsome VILLAS to LET. Several nice COTTAGES for SALE.

for SALE.

DOAD and RESIDENCE.—No. 5, Richmond-terrace, in the Domain.

DOAND and RESIDENCE, 43, Hunter street: also, a BITTING-ROOM and BED-ROOM.

MMEDIATE.—TO LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, known as the Builders' Arms, Glabe, with bar-fittings, licence, &c, cheap. Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, Pitt-st.

Ilosne, &c., cheap. Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, Pitk-st.

OFFICES TO LET, 400, George-street, two front rooms, good private entrance, reat moderate.

RENT, 1bs. a Week — To LET, in Palmer-street, a HOUses of four rooms, with kitchen and cellar; water laid on. Apply to Mrs. TURTON, 113, Riley-st, nine doors from Francis-street.

OUNTRERS EXCHANGE, George-street.—Three vecant OFFICES to LET; rent very moderate to respectable tenants.

MALL BUTCHLE'S SHOP TO LET, 42, Orowastreet; fixtures, a bargain. Apply at once.

TIO LET, a large Family RASIDENCE, with water view. Apply to J. B. VILEE, Kent-street North.

TIO 1ET, a large unfamished AFARTMENT, with

TO LET, a large unfernished APARTMENT, with use of hitchen. 363, Cashereagh-street South. 10 LET, a four-roomed COTTAGE in Keut-street, near Margaret-place. Apply next door, 10 LET, Darling Home, Lower Fort-street. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, 15, Wentworth-place.

O LET, in a central situation, at Illawarre, a General STORE. Apply to H. PRESCUTT, 93, Susaer-st. GREER and CURT'S 115 King-dreet. TO LET, on easy terms, an EATING HOUSE, oestrally situated. GREER and CURTIS, 115, King-st.
TO WINE MERCHANTS,—Extensive CELLERING to LET. Apply 44 3, Huter-street.

TO LET, a large unfurnished HOUM, use of kitchen, dc., 563, Castleragh-street South.

TWO FERENDS (Gentlemen) willing to ecoupy one room, good size can have also board and astendance; terms mederate. Apply 4, Bligh-street.

TU LET, a Four-roomed COTTAGE, at Crown-street, Miller's Peint. Apply at Mr. RUSSELL'S, grocer, opposite the whater's Arms.

TO LET, these contral Sustance Fremises, 50; George-street; new in the occupation of Mr. B. Dixison, tobacconlet. For particulars apply to A. and E. A. LEV, 303, George-street.

TO LET, a handsome town REGIDENCE, in Hyde-Park, late in the occupation of dir Charles Nichelson, Bart. For particulars apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Ruster-street.

street.

Tho LET, the CUTTAGE, in Elizabeth-street, adjoining Wentwerth-place, containing five rooms, pastry,
kitchen, &c. Apply to Mr. BAYNES, on the premises;
or to JOHN LACKET, Perrametta.

or to JOHN LACKEY, Perrametta.

TO LET. No. 455, Pits-street, a comfortable HOUSE of eight rooms, kitchen, cellare, Sendil shills, made coachhouse; has just been put into thorough repair; rent moderate. Apply to J. WILLIAM BROOKES, No. 11, Exchange.

TO LET, at Mudges, the STO RES formerly contipled by Means, Shuttleworth and Chartten. They are well situated for business. For particulars apply to Means, Stuties, Per particulars apply to Means, Stuties, Per particulars apply to Means, Stuties, Per particulars, Sydney; or Mr. THOMAS E. MILLS, Endiges. O DHAPEMS, HARBEDAUHRRE, 26.—To LET, that central and first-claim SHIP and Business Premises at the corner of George street, and Charlotte-man, with counters, shelving, and gas-fithings complete. Apply on the premises, daily, from 9 to 11 c/clock.

on the premises, daily, from 9 on 11 relock.

The Last, at moderate runt, the most comfortable COTTAGES is Sydney. The above are situated to a healthy neighbourhood, and are morqualized for cleantiness and theorough drinings. The yards are cleaned out weekly, a copious supply of water to each house, and all taxes paid. Respectable families will find these oftinges most desirable places of residence. The rents from 11s. Son you week. Enquire at WHITTELLIS Facil Sheds, Bathurst-street.

Bathurst-eirest.

FLO LET, a respectable Family KESIDENUS, No. 390, Pitt-street South, containing avereas, with detached hitchen and servants' spariments, out effices, paved yard, water, and every convenience; has been newly fitted up, and ready for immediate occupation. Also a good Banineas PREMISES, at the corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn streets, with shop, cellerage, and replete with every other requisite for carrying on an extensive trace, leing near the Railway terminus. Apply before 10 or after 2 o'clock, to Mr. PLOMER, 418, Castlereagh-street Eouth.

THIS PAGE REPEATED

will have to be recorded by commission; for her Majesty will never recite in person the catalogue of the legislative failures of 1860, or render them more conspicuous by the absence of all enumeration. How long we are now were said to-day, it would have to be unsaid tomorrow, like a Reuter's telegram of Sicilian particulars concected in Cornhill and corrected from Copenhagen. It was thought the rattle in the throat of the session would be heard on Thursday night, and that Finality would give up the ghost in re-reform; but on the contrary, the tone adopted was one of such surprising liveliness that quite a different aspect has come over the precincts of St. Stephen's. double division was taken in favour of more time-killing;—that is further adjourned debates on the conundrum whether anything or nothing ne with the great domestic business of the session, the business of the last half-dozen be as busy and puzzled to know what to do in August with what should have been done in March as we are now in June as to how we are to crawl on into July. Thursday night's debate was wholly void of excitement; Palmerston's speech in behalf of the measure of his obnoxious but un-get-rid-able little friend, the Foreign Secretary, being evidently the result of that compulsory benevolence which induced the "Governess," in Lady Blessington's tale of that pass to have a fine batter conduction. that name, to have a fine healthy grinder whipped out of her head, so as to nerve her mistress to the same enterprise in respect to a dilapidated molar. The exhibition of the Comic was the reverse of hilarious to either friend or foe; and fell miserably dead on a house disposed to be amused with any sort of sham, provided appearances were kept up with any sort of adroitness, which in this case it wasn't, and the Viscount collapsed with the pleasant consciousness that his imposture had imposed on no one; least of all did it give the greenest yokel the idea that it had imposed on the performer himself. The bottle conjuring of the Bottle Holder therefore proved the dullest and dampest of tricks. Not so the division, the ministerial escape by twenty-one causing the tories, and a good many liberals, to cheer in such a manner that we may expect sorethroat to figure extensively in the Registrar-General's next particularization of hygiene in the Bel-gravian latitudes of the bills of mortality.

Mortal indeed is this reform bill becoming for while it hasn't sufficient vitality to keep non-corporate body and spiritless soul together it is deadly enough to cast the shadow of disso lution on the expiring session. A general election promises to be among the titillating incidents of the piquant autumn approaching, for nobody supposes now that we are going to have any summer, unless perhaps at Christmas, time, mayhap, we shall have an "ex-of the grape" from over the water not pression of the grape. from over the water not contemplated in the wine-licensing act. At no time since the invasion-panic began was the apprehension that there must be "something in it" so vivid as at present. It is not easy to account for this, unless it be the unwonted arrival amongst us of foreigners, and of English who have been living abroad, among almost all of whom, come from what corner of the globe they may, there is an unanimity as to the airs the French are everywhere giving themselves, as though the dominions of the British lion were about to be reduced to the area of the Isle of Dogs. A sort of paneake and lotus-flower symbolism and sentiment seem to pervade the Gallic breast, as if it were an underlotus-flower symbolism and sentiment seem to pervade the Gallie breast, as if it were an understood thing that the hour would strike presently, giving note not only of dreadful preparation, but that everything had long been prepared, for Heaven or the other place only knows what. L. N. B. has at length brought himself in this country to the Non amo to, Sabido, condition of Dr Fell, whom everybody disliked, though nobody could exactly say why: and even Quaker Bright would now shake his head, or his hat, which has more of the heaver in it at a vote of Bright would now shake his head, or his hat, which has more of the beaver in it, at a vote of confidence in the amicability of the Emperor of Peace. Then, again, it is becoming tolerably well known, even to many who hitherto had no suspicion of the sort, that our newspapers are chiefly remarkable for the intelligence they don't contain concerning matters it is vital we should be familiar with. For instance, it never appears in print in England that the new order of things Piedmontese is otherwise than Paradisical, whereas it is notoriotherwise than Paradisical, whereas it is notorious that Pandemonium would afford a more exact parallel. The revolution is devouring its own children, as all revolutions have. The moderates are being everywhere pooh-poohed, and the immoderates exalted:—that is, they exalt themselves, and none dare snub them, knowing who is behind them, and why he eggs them on to convolsion and chaos, in order that he may come in as a pacificator, such pacificator. he may come in as a pacificator, such pacificator as proves the constrictor to the antelope, when

annexing and absorbing that capricornical creature. Hence, he, not the boa, but the other

gentleman, M. Bonaparte, furnishes unlimited | drowned rats, at least like rats that feared to be passes to all Italians in France desirous of reach ing the peninsula. The more of these perturbed patriots get there, no matter what side they oin, the greater the certainty of confusion and the better for him. Tuscany is almost ripe the certainty of confusion, already for his interference. In Milan it is much the same, as everybody knew it would be the Lombards so disdain the Sardes, who, through Ratazzi and others, when the retention of the posed, a couple of weeks ago, by one of the liberating deputies in the Turin Chambers, re-ciprocated objurgations on the new, but by no meens loyal, lieges of Victor Emmanuel. Two of the King's regiments have had to be disarmed in Bologna, under General Resetti, and sent to Alessandria, accused of rebellion, the men being chiefly Venetians and Lombards. pesn't hear of these things from ou

best possible instructors, organs of that highly cultivated ignorance in which the British nation transcends all others. Neither do we bear through such sources that the Sardinian war ship, Governolo, sent to Sielly to protect the in-terests of the Piedmontess subjects in the island, carried with her 200,000 francs for the National committee. But we might have expected to hear, if only for the joke of the thing, that the Company Rubbatino, whose steamer was taken possession of by Garibaldi's volunteers, lodged an immediate complaint of the piracy, and were laughed at, if not openly, at least in the sleeve, of Geneses justice, very blind of late, because they consequent upon whose capture still resounds in the ears of all of us. Then, as regards the Rhenish proclivities of Annexander the Great, proofs of what is impending multiply continuously. In the memoirs, published to-day, of the late artist, Leslie, that court painter who laid it on uncommonly thick wherever royalty was concerned, talks of "the fine head of the wisest and best of living kings, Leopold, whom the peeple he reigns over scarcely seem to deserve." Flattering to Flemings, who seem to be about taking Flemish leave of their Teutonic Solomon. So far from its being true, as lately stated, that annexation is abhorrent to the Belgian mind, it is highly attractive, and is be-coming more so every day, more especially among the soldiery, whom the French military emissaries are inspiring with the ambition of no longer being geese in "the cock-pit of Europe." and are treated with copies of the proclamation old Nap addressed to them in 1815, only was dated the 19th instead of the 18th of June, which made a slight difference between the power and the promise of the Imperial penman. Still, he did say they were very fine fellows; and they would undoubtedly have been delighted to prove their endeavour so to be, had not that little affair at Mont St. Jean had not that itself awkwardly from certain causes, though not including one to which Leslie refers, viz., when some jackass was pestering Wellington with interrogatories about Waterloo Wellington with interrogatories about Waterloo and asked the Duke what was the reason the French didn't attack him at a particular time and mode, received for answer from the F.M. "Because they weren't d-d fools!"-a rejoinder implying that his Grace was acquainted with an implying that his Grace was acquainted with an individual who would have come within the complimentary category aforesaid. With the usual Mephistophelean luck, or coincidence, or fortune, or whatever it is that attends everything that he does, the Emperor's disast designs upon the military are potential. direct designs upon the military are potently aided by the not less direct influence of the Belgian Government itself upon the general community, the augmented sugar-tax proving most pernicious pill, especially at the lest the new Anglo-French treaty should shut against them the French markets their iron and coal so long enjoyed. One would think that "the wisest and best of living kings" would have hit upon some other time for this impost, the most exasperating that could possibly be devised, especially in the face of the same article being the one that meets with high and continuous protection in France. But the "wisest and best of living kings" may have his own reasons for what he is about, may yield to a necessity too inexorable to be trifled with. His young Brussels sprouts may promise to be all the better for transplanting, on the Savoy prin-ciple; and the family letter-writing business has rendered it ridiculous to sham igr own part, or sham being ignorant of his allknowingness on the other side. One of the Coburg, the real man of the family, who tells truth and cares not what demon he shames, declares that the contents of the letter of the Prince Regent of Prussia to Prince Albert be-came known to the Emperor of the French through an indiscretion com-French through an indiscretion mitted by an English minister, and at Palmerston, who is now universally looked upon in Germany as the friend of Napoleon while both are regarded as the "accomplices of the dupes of the Russian Cabinet." as shown in the Duke of Coburg's late publication on the Despot Anarchs. Another of these journals says:—"The position of the English Premier in regard to Prince Albert is well known. The in regard to Prince Albert is well known. The precautions, however, which the Prince is necessitated to take against the secret influence of the Premier seem insufficient: and although we do not know how far Lord Palmerston, the friend of Louis Napoleon, is concerned in the conveyance of the Prince Regent's letter to the French Emperor, it is certain that such an act must be attributed to him or to his agents. There are authentic documents in aviatoric aviatoric designation. must be attributed to him or to his agents. There are authentic documents in existence, which prove that in 1853 Lord Aberdeen, from dread of Lord Palmerston, then his colleague at the Home-office, ceased to trust his correspondence to the Post-office." Again:—"Lord Palmerston's paid agents in London are buy in circulating mustarings histories buy Palmeraton's paid agents in London are busy in circulating mysterieus histories of visits of Louis Napoleon to Osborne, and of the subserviency of Prince Albert to the French Emperor. The design is, of course, to mask the close connexion between Lord Palmerston and the latter,

which Palmerston is offering to the Anglo-Prussian Alliance." It may be that much of all this is circulated by the Imperial friend concerning the Com-pregne accomplice. Nay, what if the latter innocent himself were the author? Both Greeks are proficients in the Sinon tactics, spangers roces in sulgum ambigues, that prepared Troy for the wolf in sheep's clothing, the wooden horse with brains in its stomach. Meantime, the Premier might be the primest of favourites at Court, as much so as his brother-in law Melbourne himself, to judge from ap-pearance of the proverbial deceptiveness; whereof, however, it would be rather superfluous at this time of day to speak. It must have been a cogent reason indeed, that, at a moment of something like a downright crisis in the Commons, could induce him to devote a whole day, and such a day as Thursday, to Ascot, merely that he might figure among the innumerable German cousinhood of the Queen innumerable German cousinhood of the Queen was more listless, and less inclined to listen. who throughout the course, if not exactly like Stretched out in one of those sprawling half-

and to distract attention from the opposition

drowned, and didn't much care what kind of deluge came after themselves. He did not arrive in the House till towards ten o'cleck, and his absence threw the "appendages" into great his absence threw the "appendages" into great confusion, not only because they don't know what to do without him, and none will obey the other if they did know, but because he's the only one who can do anything with his own Speaker, Denison. This is a very potent personage just now;—at least potent for blundering; and he gets through his sole with so infelictious alacrity and positive gonius for stupidity that should entitle him to two coronets when he is made a peer, which should be immediately. Points of order are the turning points of public business in the Lower House at present; but those mes points that pass his comprehension; while. that pass his comprehension; while, with the perversity of people of his stamp, he is jealous of the least interference, suspects that he is being laughed at in which he is not far wrong, and resents the imagined indignity in the way that is certainly no laughing matter for the public, from whom he draws some £10,000 a year in one shape or other. The consequence is, that the disorder of the proceedings is something a Kentucky vestry would be ashamed of, if they have such a thing as a vestry in Kentucky, or if a Kentuckyean ever was, is, or will be sahamed of anything. Hence, when Palmerston is away, Denison is undrivable, To bring these matters up to a stage of intel

ligibility to the reader, it is necessary to premise that Thursday was a very confused day at the clubs, everybody asking what would happen, and announcing it himself without waiting

and announcing it himself without waiting for an answer. The Reform, at least the talkers there who are supposed to represent the tongues, if not the heads, of the establishment, was sanguine that Sir James Ferguson's motion would be extinguished by the Speaker, as being untenable; and that therefore, another night would not be lost be fore going into committee. The Carlton know that Ferguson's motion had been condemned by the Speaker, for Denison dogmatises loudly enough out of the chair, with whatever bated enough out of the chair, with whatever pareu breath he whispers in it; and every Tory was trying to hit upon some other device of delay, how not to do it being the great object of the gentlemen of practical England. Brookes's, the respectable Whig set, hating the bill, and all pertaining to it, hoped that something would be done to prolong the discussion: but didn't exactly see how, for every artifice of procrastination appeared to be exhausted, and there seemed a certainty that the scheme would be precipitated somehow in sufficient time to be be precipitated semehow in sufficient time to b brought before the Peers. All partie seemed uncertain; and when the House met at four o'clock, very few were in the secret that a new dodge was to be substituted for the disorderly motion. The novelty of beginning an adjacent substituted for the disorderly motion. The novelty of beginning an adjourned debate at half-past four by then moving its adjournment took the Government completely by surprise. Lord John put on his most tragic Don Carlos aspect, and whispered a stage aside to Sir George Grey, who looks as if he were always rehearsing Iago to himself, but never could find an Othello. Off he set, not the gentleman in black, but the minister for the Duchy, to the Chair, whose occupant seemed indeed seated between two stools, with only one leg between them. Mr. Speaker was struck all of a heap. He had not believed in the possibility of such a thing, and knew not how to deal with the dilemma. What he did know, however, was, that he would'nt do what Grey wanted him, whatever that might be; and it was tolerably evident that it was to tie down Fergusson and the other cratorical impediments, which he might have readily done, to this question, why there should be an adjournment of the debate on Mackinnon's motion, (to wait for the next census before proceeding), which was the real subject matter at issue?
But Mr. Speaker may be wiser in his generation than he gets credit for. Everybody knows
by whom and what for he was put where he is,
therefore his first of duties being to his master, he puts a sinister spoke whenever he can in he puts a sinister spoke whenever he can in whatever wheel revolves contrary to said mas-ter's real inclination. Not only is Denison opposed to Russell's bill, but he makes no mystery of the earnestness of his opposition. Accordingly on the time-killing debate was suf-fered to roll; but the fact that it was expressly fered to roll; but the fact that it was expressly intended to kill time was somewhat glozed over by every alternate speaker rising on the Ministerial side; thus also taking the sting out of the subsequent attempted reproach on the part of the First Minister that the Opposition were exclusively to blame for wasting the night. The mover of the motion, the member for Ayrabica Six J. Karawason though a vouce man shire, Sir J. Fergusson, though a young man, under thirty, got through his onerous task with the skill and coolness of a veteran. with the skill and coolness of a veteran. His voice is pleasing, his mien and manner agreeable, and his speech left a very favourable impression, one that is likely to be improved upon on his next attempt;—therein differing from the other late bucolic phenomenon, Du Cane, whose anticipated ignition of the Thames is less likely to be realised every time he makes

the incendiary experiment. Up to ten o'clock the debate was, on the whole, but commonplace, though still very fairly sustained. At that hour, as already said, enters "him who makes the Assembly enters "him who makes the Assembly shine, Robin Adair," Henry John Temple, looking as jockeyishly fresh as if he were going to take a gallop for the cup, and were sure of winning in a canter. He came in a walking advertisement of the maxim of his old friend, Brummel, as to the prime requisite in good dressing, "country washing, and plenty of it;" having a display of shirt-front that would ravish the heart of a Hampstead laundress. Perhaps it was only a dickey: for everything about him the neare of a Hampstead launtress. Pernaps it was only a dickey; for everything about him is so ambiguous that the only thing certain is that nothing is what it seems, but something else altogether. However, shirt or dickey, it had evidently been just got into; and, as evidently, the individual inside it was as proud of the operation as would have been his antique associate, George IV., save that the royal tailor would have been altocked to behold the general would have been allocked to behold the general get up, stude of high lustre included, marred by a ponderous brown waistcoat, fit only for the November wear of a middle-aged man, and quite out of keeping with an airy gossamer stripling of seveniy-five. Down plopped Pam beside Lord John, at his right, and began recounting the incidents of the race. But John, mayhap, suspecting that he was being "trotted," for he deem't know a horse from a zanv, save by the doesn't know a horse from a zany, save by the ears, and thinks that the latter must be the more astonishing animal because of its bray, soon showed that he was in no stable-minded mood; and yawned in a style sufficient to frighten Cruizer from his oats. Thereupon the Rarey of men, who has tamed everything on two legs that ever stood before him, causing it to go down on his knees to him, turned to his left. But, lo, Gladstone was more listless and less inclined to listen

WING HERRID, PRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1850. dislocated attitudes he has lately adopted, as i resent what Mrs. Trellope has said about the anti-Turvey drop deportment of the unsophisti-cated senators of the States, the exploded financier presents us with a sort of tableau of his own budget, burst up, blown down topsy-tury, higgledy-piggledy, three ways at once. With his head resting on the back with his head resting on the back of the bench, his seems and legs spraggled out in curres and angles Euclid couldn't define, and his eyes closed, you might at first imagine he was fast asleep. But closer inspection would show you that those down, lids were very wide awake, and that there was no relaxation in the law the communication in the law the la there was no relaxation in the jaw; the general as pect of the visage suggesting the notion of painful reminiscences, rather than of pleasant dreams. However, the drowniness was sufficiently real to warn off intruders, and seemed somewhat infectious too. For Palmerston was just about to coil himself up, and go off into one of those "rossest alumbers" of lets to the second to coil himself up, and go off into one of those "roscat slumbers," of lete so frequent, as Disraeli pleasantly remarked, with a tellingnoss wholly unappreciable out of the House, but tremendous in it, when up rose Whiteside. Now, "not poppy, nor mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups of the East would minister sleep" under the Niagara of adjectives this Irish Boanerges pours out, accompanied as the torrent's rest is with threake companied as the torrent's roar is with thwacks and thumps and bumps and jumps, as though icebergs and primeval rocks were being whirled every minute into the hullaballoo hot-potato

every minute into the hullaballoo hot flood. To pretend to anatch a wink is under such an uproar was therefore beyond even the forty-alligator powers of face possessed by the Premier, who, accordingly, made the a blink. Bright's reply was excellent in every respect, except that he did not touch the question of the separate legislation; and his assault on Disraeli was ill-timed, and very indifferently received by the House, although the Birmingham tribune is general favourite, and all feel proud that he As usual, he had notes of his peroration in his hand, and glanced at them when concluding, the conclusion being admirable of its kind. Cairns acquired new debating laurels on this occasion. His reference to Bright's metropolitan paper, and a little similar pleasant personality at the patriot's expense, produced a good deal of merriment; but Bright himself was not present. He left shortly after Cairns rose, and did not return till towards the middle of the Premier's speech, the manner of which, at first, seemed to strike him as particularly good; for the polls Viscount put on seeme larly good; for the noble Viscount put on som-

of the externals of sincerity, but account perhaps the more distrusted. He stood forward in the old style of blustering and hecdown the front benches, and made his vo ring into every corner of the House in a way

were not vox et præterea nihil.

When Palmerston was drawing to a close When Palmerston was drawing to a cloke, Disracli, who rarely ever betrays the least seeming consciousness of what is going on, or gives the smallest premonitory intimation that he is going to take part in the business, leaned forward, keeping his eye upon the ancient gymnast who was posturising and making-believe that something heroic was being enacted. Though gifted, or afflicted, as the case may be, with the most inscritable physicapony exerwith the most inscrutable physiognomy ever placed on human shoulders, at least since th countenance certainly did show beforehand in this instance that he anticipated a triumph; and the anticipation was most thoroughly realised. The moment he began, it was obvious he meant going in for assault and battery, and meant going in for assault and battery, and his hits became as palpable as those of Sayers and Heenan put together, combining the pecu-liarities of both, body blows and facers, stun-ners and blinders, with a few of the feints and surprises which enabled those Hebraic combatants, Mendoza and Belasco, te superadd Asian mystery to Frank off-handed close-fisted-ness. Ben's description of the state of feeling on the benches at the back of the Treasury, and his panorama of Palmerston's obfuscation in awaking from his sleep, and exclaiming, "Goo bless my eyes, where are we?" &c., was perfection of grave burlesque, and showed to be as thorough master of the only depart-ment of irony he had not before essayed as he is in those where he has long walked without a rival, or even an imitator. The cheering of his supporters was perhaps never given so heartly supporters was perhaps never given so heartily for the last year or two. They clearly meant to extinguish the most idiotic of canards which some gobemouches have been again putting in circulation about the doubtful allegiance of the Conservative body to the Disraelian leadership. Perhaps in all political fiction there hasn't been anything so preposterous, nor yet more continuously repeated. It is like the sea-serpent; everybody feels it is impossible, but that something may turn up to give it a colour of fact. For fifteen years the same silliness has been put forth; and there has been the same jabber about substituting this cipher the same jabber about substituting this cipher and that other for the "head that carried the brains of the Derby Cabinet," as crowner Wakiey said, with equal professional and, political acumen, this time ten years. If it were true to say so thenisitless true now? Who has arisen in the interim? Where is he? At ene time the organ of the yellow plush section of consorvatism used to talk of "Mr. Herries, the veteran leader." As well have talked of Dame Trot and her comical cat; but, at any rate, there has been an end of the talk long also of Herries, of whose existence no one has also of Herries, of whose existence no one has the smallest recollection, except that he was a sixth-rate man in a third-rate place, having been pitchforked by some unaccountable casu-alty into high office, as much to his own sur-prise as that of the public. Nothing could have been more childish, whether splenetic or good-natured there is no saying, than Lord John's slaborary reference the other night to the Course contributors, including others besides Rigby. What little value there can be in its opinion of such a subject now is proved by the circumstance that the utterer of this opinion is so small apereon as Lord R. Cecil, who had better be cautious how he imitates his ancestor, Burleigh, in the matter of shaking his head lest that very fea-thery appurtenance fly off, though he would perhaps be the last to be aware of the less, or perhaps be the last to be aware of the less, or mightn't deem it one if he were. It would have been easy to retort on Lord John that even he had been declared to be useless to the state, to have quite survived his reputation, by the Edinburgh, the very publication whose shill-boleth is the name of Fox, of whom his lordship has written a hundred biographies, or lordship has written a hundred biographies, or at least made a hundred attempts to do so; the periodical that had for nearly fifty years been puffing everything connected with Holland House, especially its late mistress, who left Lord John a large legacy for his life-long bellews blowing in the same direction. The tu Hunte sort of sarcasm might tell there, but

was wholly inapplicable in the other case.

THE ITALIAN ARMY

(From the Times' Turin Correspondent.) I RATHER think my previous letter will have made you aware of the fact that there are in this united Italian kingdom two armies—the old and the new. The old was everything that the loves of the live the lover of the military art could desire; the new contains the elaments for even a better and more efficient force, but the organisation of this latter has made but little if any progress from the Peace of Villafranca to the present time. It had been for a long time a problem whe ther Italian solciers could be made to fight

The question is now rather whether Italian soldiers can be kept from fighting. To establish discipline among Italian troops, out establish discipline among litalian troops, out of purely Italian elements, has ever been, is, and will be, the main difficulty. I am an early riser, and my morning walk frequently takes me to the Place d'Armes, where in the takes me to the Place d'Armes, where in the cool hours the Savoy Brigade is manœuvring. Sum up all the most brilliant with the most solid qualities which distinguish the choicest French and the most consummately trained German soldiery, and you will not produce a nobler corps than this same Savoy Brigade. They are all veterans now, for the recruits of this year have not come in, and the precision, calmness, rapidity, and alacrify of their evolutions are unmatched. Gloomy and dispirited they do appear, too, for they know they look their do appear, too, for they know they look t last on this green southern land; know the ties which bound them their Piedmontese brethren are even now being severed; and, since they are to go, they feel home-sickness creeping over them; they long for the parting to be over, and are eager to go forward and meet that uncertain future which the connexion of their country with a rest arming may have in store country with a vast empire may have in store for them. Still, does a word of complaint, a murmur escape them? There is not one of those swarthy, thick-set, silent men, but knows that a short walk across yonder snowy gorge of Mont Cenis would bring him home into the arms of his family, where his present rulers would hardly care, and would certainly be unable to molest him. He is aware that his stay here to molest him. He is aware that his stay here at this moment is of no use either to himself or to the king, whose uniform he is so soon to put off. But he has been trained to a school of patience and obedience. He is soldat evant tout. All in due time and as the King disposes; you might as soon expect to see snowy Rochemelon shift its ground as look for the descrition of one of these pining Savoyards.

Well, there are not in the Piedmontese army better regiments than these Savoyards, but there are some, perhaps, nearly as good. The highlands of Aosta, the Canavese, Biella, Saluzzo, Cuneo, and Mondovi produce men gifted with the same long-enduring hardihood, and they have been welded with the Savoyards into one mass for centuries. Notwithstanding the allurements of a Southern land, or rather of the habits engendered by indulgence in a southern climate, even the flats of Novara, the vine hills of Montferrat, and the clive groves of Genoa produce men who can march along with the sturdy soldiers of the Alps. On the mountain slopes of Como, Bergamo, Brescia, the territories of Trent and Friuli, and along the Apennines of the Duchies and Romagna, the " plant man," as Alfieri has it, grows certainly as fine and robust as in Piedmont itself—nay even lustier. Nor should any man speak with disparagement of the Tuscans of Arezzo and Pistoia, or of the Romans of Umbria and Sabina, or of the Neapolitans of Abruzzo and The men are there, who shall make

the soldiers?

Can any man of constructive genfus find the means of establishing discipline among Italian soldiers? I answer, the French of the First Napoleon did it; Murat did it; the Austrians did and do it; the English of Maida did it. But can any Italian manage it? It had been done in Piedmont, at Genoa, in the island of Sardinia. The organisation was originally Savoyard, but it had become Piedmontese, and the Piedmontese may never degenerate. the soldiers? Savoyard, but it had become Pictmontese, and the Picdmontese may never degenerate, although their Savoyard brethren be no longer there to show them the path of honour. I contend that the army, which, in 1849, had reached the lowest abyes of confusion and demoralisation, was by La Marmora raised to such a height of order and high feeling that both in the Crimea and in Lombardy the French and English had no great reason to contenn them as lish had no great reason to contemn them as auxiliaries, nor the Russians and Austrians to despise them as opponents. But now Savoy withdraws its beneficial influence from Pied-mont, and Piedmont in its turn must be the trainer of Italy. At the very outbreak of the war, La Marmora was set aside as a worn-out implement. It was a national war, and the Munister must not disdain the use of national elements. La Marmora was only embarrassed with the myriads of volunteers. Cavour took upon himself the management both of the volunteers and of the regulars. The war was fought, but it was followed by no peace : the want of a large army was still felt. The have been cudgelling their brains for the solution of that most difficult pr teers may be made into regular soldiers.

The conscription in Italy, out of which regular soldiers are made, falls by law on all the youths of the country alike. By a little contrivance, however, it turns out that the immense majority of the conscripts are peasants. The volunteers of the conscripts are peasants. The volunteers are, almost without exception, citizens. Now, these citizens are unfit for soldiers' work—first, by constitutional weakness, then by intellectual strength. Put in the ranks, most of these volunteers belong to that race of soldiers who are characterised by the appellation of "thinking bayonets." They like little work and infinite talk. Garrison life is unbearable to them. They are not without a unbearable to them. They are not without a certain impetuosity—a certain wild, desultory, dashing bravery—during a campaign; but unluckily, even in war, the last drummer knows better than even the most experienced general. better than even the most experienced general. They are fonder of giving than obeying orders; they perform no duty of which they do not, in their wisdom, see the necessity. In time of peace they are all frondsurs and club men; they prefer the cafes to the barracks, the opera house to the drill ground. They are fonder of drives than either of long rides or long marches. They are great hands at demonstrations, addresses, and expressions of sympathy. They fraternise with the townspeople and with each other. They ast down the law as to what is good for themselves, for their country, and for Europe at large. Some of them have money, and enjoy it with their comrades on a footing of honest communism.

It is out of such elements that most of the

comrades on a footing of honest communism.

It is out of such elements that most of the brigades of the Duchies of the Romagna, and some of, the Tuscan volunteer battalions are roade. They were enlisted for the war. They have been bound to serve for a fixed period, under the pressure of artificial excitement; and many of them were let off by successive depuration, or clearances, by General Fanti; but their ranks have been filled by new volunteers

from Trent and Venice, and their organic vie has never been radically cured.

I am not aware that these troops, amounting

I am not aware that these troops, amounting probably to some 30,000 men, can admit of any other reform than instant dispersion and dismissal. Their incorporation with the old Piedmontese regiments is much sooner proposed than effected. A great many of the most intelligent and best intentioned volunteers, from the very outset of the war, preferred, indeed, to enter the Piedmontese ranks; but many of them were men of good family; they were servicely were nest of good family: they were actuated by generous patriotic principles. They knew little of the hardships of barrack life: they were ill fitted for communion with the ignorant, coarse boors, making up the bulk of the regular rank and file: they were not prepared for the exigencies of the overstrict, harsh, somewhat martinet Piedmontese discipline. Volunteer and regular will fight side by aide, but they cannot casily be made to dis their Volunteer and regular will light side by side, but they cannot easily be made to dig their spoons in the same gamelis, they will not willingly share the same pallet. Even that amount of self-denial may be obtained from a trueof self-denial may be obtained from a true-hearted volunteer during the campaign, but in time of peace the habits of the peasant-soldier will be found incompatible with those of the tenderly-nurtured citizen. Nor are, unfortuprincipled patriots. Scamps without number and without discrimination were introduced into and without discrimination were introduced into the ranks of the Central Italian brigades, allured by the high pay which the Provisional Governments at the outset deemed it expedient to allow. There were highly educated no less than illiterate scamps: the appointment and promotion of officers were, in frequent instances, effected with the blindest indiscretion and inconsiderateness. All those soldiers and all those officers could by no human efforts be incorporated with the Piedmontess regiments; the soldiers would never submit to the wholesome strictness of Piedmontess rule. Piedmontese rule; the officers would never have their ranks sifted according to the standard of Piedmontese advancement. By blending mass with mass, it would be much more likely that Italy should disorganise Piedmont than that Piedmont should discipline Italy.

Piedmont should discipline Italy.

On the whole, as I have often said, there is danger that Italy should lose by peace all sahe has won by war. Had the war continued, should war even now break out, those disorderly elements of Central Italy might still be turned to excellent purposes. Indeed, the very scandals of which Ferrara, Tortona, and other places were lately the theatre, only point out the real nature of the evil. The volunteers are either fighting men, or they are nothing. Had either fighting men, or they are nothing. Had the King called upon them to join him in a new conflict with Lamoricière and the King of Naples, they would not have been storming to join Garibaldi. They obeyed a warlike, generous, patriotic impulse. Truly a soldier should know nothing about impulses, and should even bottle up his patriotism till it is wanted; but these were no peace-soldiers; either no peace should be made, or they should be dismissed The army, no less than the State of Piedmont A State made up of such new heterogeneous elements cannot keep up an army on the war footing in the time of peace. Little clements cannot keep up an army on the war footing in the time of peace. Little by little, by companies and pelotons, Atmilians and Tuscans may and will be identified with Piedmontese soldiers; but an army of 30,000 or 40,000 men cannot at once assimilate a disorderly mass of nearly the same numbers. That mass, too, is not made which have been thrown away in the Æmilia to clothe and re-clothe these volunteers, whom no uniform could make into soldiers, any more than monks are made by their cowls. is a well-meaning, intelligent Minister; but the time is not, perhaps, far distant when Piedmont will feel the want of the atrong hand, of the stern, stubborn will of the narrow-minded, but unpopular La Marmora.

I hear that General Fanti is contemplating his retirement from the War-office, and Farini also considers himself too much used up to keep

BAKERS V. PRINTERS, -According to the report of DARRIES V. F. MATERIA.

Dr. Guy, the journeyman baker habitually works in a polluted atmosphere from eighteen to twenty hours a day, and towards the end of the week nearly two entire days in succession. Is it to be wondered at that, under these circumstances, the trade of the baker is one of the most unhealthy in the metropolis? baker is one of the most unhealthy in the metropolis? Compositors who work in a heated atmosphere, we are told by Dr. Guy, are peculiarly subject to chest diseases of a severe character; they spit blood (a very grave symptom) in the proportion of twelve and a-half in 100; but journeymen bakers, we are informed by the same authority, spit blood in the proportion of thirty-one in the 100. Amongst the journeymen of the under-priced bakers, we are told that no less than every other man spits blood. We do not wish to pursue this unpleasant subject further than is necessary to ensure public attention to the suffering of a class of workers who have hitherto borne their cross with simost culpable patience.—Once a Week.

Thus Floating Forelation or London.—Mr.

THE FLOATING POPULATION OF LONDON .- Mr. The Floating Population of London.—Mr. D. W. Harvey, the Commissioner of the city of London Police, has, upon the application of Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., chairman of the Police Committee, caused an account to be taken by the police of the number of persons entering the city within a given period. The result shows that the amazing number of 706,921 individuals passed into the city by its various entrances during the twenty-four hours tested; and as the day selected for the enumeration was free from any extraordinary struction to the city, there can be no doubt that the return furnishes a fair estimate of the average daily influx. Of the 706,021, the aggregate of this census of a day, 49,242 only, or less than one-fourteenth, entered during the night—viz., between the hours of sleven p.m. and seven a.m. It is hardly necessary to add that these numbers are altogether irrespective of the resident population.—Times.

The Supply of Work.—Lest year's imports of

is hardly necessary to add that these numbers are altogether irrespective of the resident population.—
Times.

The Supply of Wood,—Lest year's imports of wool exceeded those of any previous twave months, having resched a total of 133,284,684 lb. against 126,738,782 lb., in 1863, and 129,769,888 lb. in 1857. Is 1843 the importation was only 49,245,039 lb., and that the receipts have increased about 170 per cent. in 17 years. In 1848, 28,184,731 lb. were imported from foreign countries, or 57 per cent. of the total imports; and in 1859, 50,961,346 lb. or 38 per cent.; so that England is now less dependent on foreign nations for wool than she was in 1842. The pageress made in the growth of wool by the leading British colonies has been extraordinary. South Africa sent us 1,728,483 lb. in 1843, and 14,269, 343 lb. last year; British India supplied 1,916,129 lb. in 1843, and 14,363,403 lb. last year; and the Australian cettlements, which exported 17,432,789 lb. in 1843, and 14,363,403 lb. last year rattained a total of 5,100,642 lb. The supplies fell of somewhat last year from South Africa and India secon-part d with 1858, but the Australian cettlements, which exported 17,432,789 lb. in 1843, last year attained a total of 5,100,642 lb. The supplies fell of somewhat last year from South Africa and India secon-part d with 1858, but the Australian cettlements are supplies that the social convulsion which, ensued would materially curtail the export of wool, that these anticipations have proved groundless, the supplies having been 21,789,346 lb. in the former, and 53,700,642 lb. last year. The two large to a last to 1866, having been 21,789,346 lb. in the former, and 52,062,179 lb. in the latter year. The two nucceeding twelve months were periods of depression, but for many years to come the pasteral interest of Australia will no doubt enjoy an onward carrier of progress and propertity. It is sot so with Spain and Germany, who now positively seed us less wool than in 1843.—

NATIONAL DEFENCES.
(from Bell's Weekly Messenger, June 16.)
will be remembered that a Royal Commission was issued last August to inquire into "the present state, condition, and sufficiency of the fortifications existing for the

into "the present state, condition, and sunciency of the fortifications existing for the defence of the United Kingdom, and to examine into all works at present in progress for the improvement thereof, and to consider the most effectual means of rendering the same complete, especially all such works of defences as are intended for the protection of the royal arsenals and dockyards, in case of any hostile attack being made by fereign enemies both by sea and land." The report of the commissioners, dated February 7, 1860, has just been published.

In the outset of the report the commissioners state their opinion that a fleet alone is insufficient for the defence of the United Kingdom. The introduction of steam and other causes have operated to our disadvantage. (The importance of an efficient Channel fleet is, however, fully recognised.) The consequent necessity for protecting dockyards is, therefore, laid down. The difficulty of preventing the landing of an emmy is admitted, and the commissioners proceed to consider the means of defence against an enemy when landed. Our regular army is, and must leaves the small, and the volunteers could not consider the means of detence against an enemy when landed. Our regular army is, and must always be, small, and the volunteers could not at first be able to meet the regularly disciplined solders of Continental armies on anything like

soldiers of Continental armise on anything like equal terms.

Having carefully weighed the foregoing considerations (say the commissioners), we are led to the opinion that neither our fiset, our standing army, nor our volunteer forces, nor even the three combined, can be relied on as sufficient in themselves for the security of the kingdom against foreign invasion. We, therefore, proceed to consider that part of our instructions which directs our attention aspecially to fortifications. The objects proposed to be obtained by fortifying any place are, to enable a small body of troops to resust a superior force which may attack it, or to enable partially-trained bodies of men to contend successfully with those more perfectly disciplized than themselves. There seems no reason to doubt that such troops as may be got together from the disembodied or less perfect trained portion of the militia, with local or other volunteers, would, with an admixture of regular soldiers, be able to defend our dockyards against very superiorfumbers, when fortified with due regard to these principles.

The commissioners indicate that either an

superior numbers, when fortified with due regard to these punciples. The commissioners indicate that either an increase of the army or fortifications is absolutely necessary, and they compare the cost of the

necessary, and they compare the cost of the two:—

A large permanent increase to the regular army, taking into account pay, elothing, provisions, barracks, pensions, and all other expenses, would involve an annual charge to the country which may be calculated at from £60,000 to £70,000 per 1000 men. This sum would be irrespective of the expenses of raising the men, which we take at £11 a-man, and of the necessary increase to barrack accommodation, which on the present scale would amount to at least £100 s-man; making a first charge of £11,000 per 1000 men, and an annual charge of £60,000 to £70,000.

We do not express an opinion as to the permanent increase to the army which would be necessary under the circumstances supposed. It would, however, rest upon this calculation, about eight millions at the outset, and nearly four millions annually afterwards, to double the number of regular troops now at home—viz., about 66,000 men, exclusive of the Indian depots; and this would not be an extraordinary increase if the aid of fortifications were to be rejected.

The same cight millions expended in fortifications would be far more effectual for the defence of the dockyards than any such increase of the regular army, would incidentally provide barrack accommodation for some thousands of men, and would entail no future samual charge, beyond a small sum for maintenance, and the expense of embodying the substitutes for regular troops, whether volunteers, fercibles, or milits, for three weeks' training, which could not much exceed one twentieth of the cost of an equal regular force.

It is laid down that we cannot fortify the whole assailable profitor of the contract and the whole assailable profitor of the cost of an equal regular force.

not the case, they should either have escarps and counterscarps or detached walls of masonry; and in either case they should be flanked both by artillery and mankets.

sither case they should be flanked both by artiflery and musketry.

The mext question is the cost.

The amount of our special estimate is £10,300,000; of which sum £1,885,000 is for the purchase of laud, £7,005,000 for the fortifications we recommend for crection, £500,000 for the armament of works, as shown below (sec. 30), and £1,000,000 for floating defences. To this must be added £1,400,000 for works stready sanctioned and in course of execution; the

Place.	the Royal C	intions of ommission.	Already autho-	Total.	
		Errotion of Works.	rised, but		
Portamenth Pin mouth Prin mouth Pembroke Portland Thames Medway, Sheermon Chathem Woolwich Dover Cork	755,000 150,100 100,000	\$ 2,070,000 1,918,000 400,000 180,000 180,000 400,000 190,000 180,000 180,000	165,000	2,500,600 5,030,000 763,000 190,000 450,000 1,250,000 700,60 385,000 123,000	
Armamentofworks Froating defenoes	Ξ	=	-2	1,000,000	
Total	1,085,000	7,006,000	1,460,000	11,850,000	

The first of the control of the cont

see to operate against the measurement of the seed of

most connection, etch. with sech. These contents of the content of

and interpreted of native prejudices, and generally a herse treatment of our Asistic subjects. But in this manner the recognishment of the company against the military has been dead to the company against the military and civil officers of the Company against the military and civil officers of the Company against the military and civil officers of the Company against the military and civil officers of the Company against the military and civil officers of the Company against the military and civil officers of the Company against the military and continued to the company against the military and continued to the company against the military and the continued to the continued to

i justice, and all who have had occasion to appeal to you have gone away satisfied with your decision, and blessed you.

"Wherever you have gone you have made a name for yourself, such as Talhah Nowsherwan, and all the server way, and feep you in happiness."

"We, the Sookastr, Jernadars, and all others of the Infantry, and Realdar, Nahih Realder, and others of Cavalry have, under your command, remained in the greatest comfort, having no other anxiety but the discharge of the Linfantry, and Realdar, which the discharge of the laft of the server way in the happiness."

"We, the Sookastr, Jernadars, and all others of the linfantry, and Realdar, which Realder, and others of Cavalry have, under your command, remained in the greatest comfort, having no other anxiety but the discharge of the hard of the server way and expension of the server again expendeding the kindman and good will you have shown us, and tree that the praise he bestowed on you's therefore we must regret agreet the praise he bestowed on you's therefore we must regret of the praise he bestowed on you's therefore we must regret the praise he bestowed on you's therefore we must regret the praise he bestowed on you's therefore we must regret the praise he bestowed on you's therefore we must regret the praise he bestowed on you be the praise you gave to the praise he bestowed on you's therefore we must regret the praise he bestowed on you be the praise you gave to the praise he bestowed on you be the praise you gave to the praise he bestowed on you be the praise you gave to the praise he bestowed on you be the praise you gave to the praise he bestowed on you be the praise you gave to the praise he bestowed on you be the praise you gave to the praise he bestowed on you be the praise you gave to the praise he bestowed on you be the praise you gave to the praise he bestowed on you be the praise you gave to the praise he bestowed on you be the praise you gave the praise he prais

seen in the Chalme wegethines, the which of the present of the section when the first the section of the section when the first the section of the section when the section will be seen the section of the section when the section will be seen the section of the section when the section will be section with the section of the section when the section will be section with the section of the section when the section will be section with the section of the section when the section will be section with the section will be seen that the section will be section with the section will be section with the section will be section with the section will be seen that the section will be section with the section will be seen that the section will be section with the section will be section will be section with the section will be section will be section with the section will be se

ONE OF THE IRRESISTIBLES. - Anamboo, an African ONE OF THE HERESISTIBLES.—Anamboo, an African Prince, visiting England, received so many attentions from a celebrated belle of London, that, in a moment of tenderness, he could not refrain from laying his hand on his heart and exclaiming, "Oh, madam, if Heaven had only made you a negress, you would have been irresistible!" SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.—Accuser 23.
Rute, for Adelaide.
Rate, for Auckland.
Elice, for Twofold Bay.
Eagle (s.), for Port Curtis and Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES,—Avoust 21. Saxon, for Shanghai; Gertrude, for South Sea Islande; ina and Eiter, for Ouam viagNewoaetle; Speq, for Port

CLEARANCES.—Avours 23.

brig, 161 tone, Captain Redy, for Port de France. Passers, Ecology, Meerer. Palist, Duval, Catlet, Bonnissert, F. Kooblanck, Begeralt, Mons. and Madame Bleand, be Arthur. Mrs. Prince, and feur in the steerage, and six 10 South See Islands. tone, Captain Chatfield, for Rockhampton, J. P. Rapier, W. Rolfe, and twelve in the

COASTEES INWARDS.—Avenuer 23.

Respor, from Masleay River, with 1800 bashels maine, 4 hides;
John Mitchell, Feshen, and Jane, from Brisbane Waier, with
800 feet timber; 1 and a-half ton fish, 100 bashels shells; Little
Pet, Liberty, Adolphue, Lavins, Rose, Alblon, Asa Fasher,
Christopher George, tona, and Petref, from Newestita, with 124
tone coal; Collaroy (a.), from Morpeth, with 220 bales hay, 76
bags potatore, 300 bags maine, 16 bags turnips, 3 bundles skita,
45 kides, 2 coops poultry, 160 sheep, 7 cases eggs, 5 calves, 19
pigs, 5 borses.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—Avoure 22.

Economist, Barah Ann, and Lass, for Riebane Water; Liberty, Fronnaparte, Van Tromp, and Atlantic, for Newcastle.

Ronnaparte, Van Tromp, and Atlantic, for Newcastle.

Responsible of the Committee of the Committee

Dobrity; 13 packages ruth, 5 aggs suitar, however, Additional, Royal Saxon, for Shanghai; 36 boxes tobaccs, 338 sheep, R. Towns and Oo. Spec, for Port de France: 35 hogsbeade brandy, 41 hogsbeade claret, 100 cases, Vermonth; 80 cases sheynthe; 100 bags flour, 100 bags rice, 170 pota, 150 cheep, 5 cases brandy, 1 hogsbead wine, 5 cases liqueurs, N. Giffard [38 cases claret, 10 caregos, 2 decreased, 12 hogs rice, 2 decreased, 13 cases claret, 10 cases oil, 31 cases pipes, 65 cases frait, 31 cases chapages, 30 cases oil, 31 cases pipes, 65 cases frait, 31 cases chapages, 3. M. Leight, 5 Carefor, 1 cases tobacco, 3 packages, J. M. Leight, 5 Carefor, 1 cases tobacco, 3 packages, J. M. Leight, 5 Carefor, 1 cases chapages, 31 bags crise, 5 packages, 1 cases claret, 5 cases claret, 5 cases clamed; 3 bags cases, 7 deas; 10 cheet tes, 35 bags rice, 5 packages, Lender, 5 cases claret, 5 cases clamed; 3 cases claret, 5 cases clamed; 3 cases claret, 5 cases clamed; 3 cases claret, 5 case

For Naw Caleboura.—By the Spee, this day, at neen, if not DOORWAY.

FOR HOMMONO.—By the Issak Walton, this day, at 8 p.m.

FOR EDEN AND HOMAN TOWN.—By the Tesmana (a.), on storiday, at 11 a.m.

FOR EDEN AND HELPOURNE.—By the Wongs Wongs (a.), on unday, at 2.07 p.m.

Total 90,451 322 31,551 [ST BLECTRIC THEROBAPH.]

August 22.—Vestula, from Pegess; Eucalyptus, Mariposs, Sootia, from Ilobart Town; Sisters, from the Soast.

Department 33.—Roseita, for Portland; Pliot, for H. shart Town;

Prince Arthur, for Port Arthur.

WINDS AND WRATERS.
Questically, N. by W., fine.
Albury, N. W., relating,
Gundangi, N., beavy rate.
Yasa, N. W., raining; there
Goulburn, N., rhining.
Rewantis, 8, sloudy.
Bathurst, W., raining. STATE OF THE LINES. HEWCASTLE.

August 22.—New Moon, stemmer, from Sydney.
August 22.—New Moon, stemmer, from Sydney.
August 22.—Martha Eller, schooner, 136 tons, Edil, from Sydney.
August 23.—Urars, stemmer, from Sydney.
August 23.—Clarance, stemmer, Sydney.
August 23.—Vars, schooner, Flaispoon, for Melbourne, with 100
tons of food.

August 22.-Ventupe, brig, Wilson, for Sydney, with 180 tons of Coal.
August 22.—Wern'sh, steemer, for Wide Bay.
August 22.—New Moon, steemer, for the Macieny River,
August 21.—Herculean, from 83 dasey.
August 21.—Herculean, from 83 dasey.
August 22.—Mountain Maid, Christopher George, Rose, Lavira,
for 83 dasey.

Banesures on Lippeous Stational Lipboat Institution is about to piece between, wherever found prepitable, at each of its lipboat stations round the counts, in order that the centuring population of the neighbourhood may be warned in these of a coming storm. Bear-Admiral Viltarop, F.B.S., having been requested to aid the institution with his advice in the matter, immediately promised the undertaking his certain co-poperation, and has subsequently addressed the following inter to the secretary:—

oc-operation, and has subsequently addressed the following ister to the secretary:—

"Board of Frade (and Admiratty), Methorological Department, "3, Farsiment-etreet, London, S. W., June 19, "Sir,— You request my ogition on behalf of the committee of the Royal National Lifebeat institution are respecting becomesing, with instructions for tasts use at lifebeat stations, and sair whether I would co-operate in their contributions. In regist of the question, I has that you will exhest to the committee the first pages of a Baresnoter and Westher Catel, with its accompanying matural, published by the Board of Treet, and will report the contributions of the secondary of the secondary

I am, &c. Boar-Admiral. A berevolest gentleman, desirous to assist the Iffe-best Isstitute in in carrying out this laudable design, which will involve an expense of about £500, has given it 500 to begin with. Measures have also been taken by the sonicty to sikit, by a series of questions addressed to its bonorary searchardes, every information selastive to this important object.— Times, June 25.

tions accreased to the shorter, some 32.

Tail Tair On The Corwaveur,—Last week a preliminary triating of the deamble Contaught, due of the first of the deamble Contaught, due of the first of the deamble Contaught, due of the first of the Atart's Reyn Mail Steam Panker Company, testic pleas under circum stances which proved that is a more favourable state of the weather the expectations of her builders will be faily realised in the attainment of a speed of treaty miles an hour. The Connaught is 390 feet in long by 46 hann, of a registered tonage of 3000, but is setted in the many of 4000. Her written, by John Palmar, of the firm of Palmar, Stothers, and O. of Newstalle, are of 600 housing here gover, working up to 500, of descending a result of 1000 housing here gover, working up to 500, in diameter. Two of Galisway and Brardmore's may rheating apparent as a state of the parties, that the tremuleus motion so diagram able to landsmen was contexly perceptible. In spite of a high wind the landsmen was contexly perceptible. In spite of a high wind the Landsmen was contexly perceptible. In spite of a high wind the Landsmen was contexly perceptible. In spite of a high wind the Landsmen was contexly perceptible. In spite of a high wind the Landsmen was contexly perceptible. In spite of a high wind the Landsmen was contexly perceptible. In spite of a high wind the Landsmen was contexly perceptible. In spite of a high wind the Landsmen was contexly perceptible. In spite of a high wind the Landsmen was contexly perceptible and the context of the grown previous to her being sent round to Galway, with a she will be gliced upon her station for regular 1 solks to 1000 for the context of the grown previous to her being sent round to Galway, with a she will be gliced upon her station for regular 1 solks to 1000 for the context of the grown previous to her being sent round to Galway.

THE OBIESA.—An explosion took place this afternoon abordices on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's a

SYDNEY HEADS. DIARY. Moon.-Pirst Quarter, Sith instant, 10h, 55m. s.m.

The Sydney Morning Berald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1860.

Our readers who look at banking advertisements have observed that very large interest is offered upon deposits. The Oriental and the English and Scottish Australian Chartered Banks giving 5½ per cent. for twelve months' deposits, 5 per cent. for six months, 4 per cent. for three months, 3 per cent. for fifteen days, and 2½ for seven days—that is for deposits made liable to these notices of withdrawal. The Commercial Bank announces drawal. The Commercial Bank announces from 3 to 5 per cent. without particularising the subdivisions. The Bank of New South Wales allows the Government 6 per cent. for the use of its deposits.

It must be acknowledged that this is a very large interest. It indicates one of two things, probably both: the great demand for capital and the competition of the various banking and the competition of the various banking establishments for business. The money bor-rowed is, of course, intended to be lent. Thus the rate of discount represents the profit made by the banks, less the cost of management.

In ordinary times the losses of the banks are not considerable, and, indeed, in seasons of commercial depression they commonly escape. When a bill has two names the solvent firm is responsible for the insolvent. Where there are more, supposing the whole to be insolvent, still the bank takes a dividend in each of these setters. Thus the feel live of the contract of these setters. each of these estates. Thus the final loss is much less than in the common transactions of business, where the risk is between the seller and the buyer.
In various forms and from different quarters

we have been urged to reprobate the custom of allowing interest on deposits as pernicious to the community. As a general principle, how-ever, all interference with the details of trade is over, an insertence not only useless but undesirable. The business of a newspaper is to furnish information upon which the different sections of the people may draw their own business inferences viding nothing is stated in an exaggerated form, and every diligence is exercised to collect the various details of commercial and financial affairs, the task of the Press is nearly fulfilled. We

shall, however, state the various arguments pro and con for the allowance of interests on deposits, and our readers will be able to form One argument in favour of interest on deposits is, that it collects all the available capital of the community into the coffers of the bank. The fifties and hundreds of pounds scattered through society are no longer hidden in stockings or preserved in unproductive forms. Habits of calculation and economy are

encouraged by this facility of investment.

These small rivulets falling into the reservoir afford the banks an opportunity to develop trade and to assist the mercantile community. A large proportion of capital is in the hands of persons who are not practical men, or who pro-pose investments at some future time—it may be in the British funds. The temptation to retain capital in the colony is great, when a higher interest can be obtained upon the spot. Nor is the claim to interest unreasonable. The depositor who places his money in the hands of the banks for the sake of interest, is to some extent a sharer in the risk of the financial contains. extent a sharer in the risk of the financial system. He is not responsible as are the shareholders but his money, as far as it will go, may be ex-pended in meeting their liabilities. Small as the risk undoubtedly is where deposits are made the risk undoubledly is where deposits are made for a short time, it seems only reasonable that the depositors should have some advantage. Whether or no, the practice of one colony must be ruled by the practice of others, and all must be regulated by the practice which prevails at home. In the Bank of England no interest is allowed upon deposits. In some of the private banks a similar system prevails; but in the joint-stock banks interest is allowed. In one of the largest London banks an agreement was made to allow the depositors an interest equal to the rate of discount at the Bank of England. During the late panic, when that interest was raised to seven, eight, and ten per cent, this bank necessarily suffered an enormous less. Its discounts was reconstructed for

mous loss. Its discounts were contracted, for everything was unsafe. Since the panic con-cluded, however, the bank has determined not to follow a similar rule hereafter, but by a fixed to follow a similar rule hereafter, but by a fixed maximum to protect itself against the extraordinary revulsions to which monetary affairs are sometimes liable. The Scottish banks were the first to allow interest upon deposits to any great extent. They collected very large sums of money, which were scattered among the middle and lower classes, and by the discounting of bills realised a considerable return. The joint-stock banks of England return. The joint-stock banks of England pursue a similar course. The practice is now naturalised in all the colonies, and it has become a question whether it is possible to destroy a system supported by such examples, and which so extensively prevails. If money be in demand and the banks refuse to allow interest upon deposits, the effect will be the opening of other establishments. It is not many months since a proposal to this effect was made in this city. A well-known gentleman endea-voured to get up an institution which should receive deposits and invest in squatting securi-ties. The interest would of course have been higher than that given have been higher than that given by the banks, and the depositors would bave expected a better remuneration on account of the apparently greater risk. We believe that a Victorian of some mark visited this city a short time back, with the intention of establishing a new bank. One grand feature of this institution, we understand, was the allowance of an extreme rate of interest

upon deposits. In the Melbourne market, money is at a higher rate, and thus

leaving room for greater interest to de-positors. Were the Sydney banks, thore-fore, to discontinue interest upon deposits, such a scheme would be immediately launched,

countenance of the per-centage on money deposited, seem to be personally interested in this course. It must ever be that certain houses will have the advantage over the rest in the absorption of bank capital. If any money is to have the advantage over the rest in the absorption of bank capital. s to be lent they will be sure to obtain it when they want it. deposits being withdrawn, the rate of discount were lowered, they at all events would clearly gain by the reduction. The parties who would suffer would be those who now are accommodated with discounts. while there is a sufficiency of would be those who now are accommodated with discounts, while there is a sufficiency of capital, and who, of course, would be excluded capital, and who, of course, would be accluded the stronger mercantile establishments were thoroughly supplied.

One objection to the continuance of this system is that the interest on bank deposits checks investment. Were no interest to be allowed from the banks the people would purchase houses and lands, thus enhancing the eneral price, and giving new vigour to industrial operations. In reply to this it is alleged that the money which they deposit circulates in the community, and must therefore resolve itself in community, and must therefore resolve itself in some shape or other unto the advancement of its material well-being; that if it be true that the sudden investment of capital in houses and lands, would for a moment raise the price, it is equally true that the want of banking accommodation would compel many shortly after to modation would compet many shortly after to throw their property prematurely into the market—and that thus the loss would be as great as the gain. A still more serious argument is alleged—that the banks are compelled, when they give large interests upon money, to lend it upon dangerous securities. It must be admitted that where large interest is allowed by the banks and the rate of discount does not correspond, the system must necessarily be insecure. It is not easy to define what should be the rate of interest relative to discounts, or by what principle they should be adjusted. It is quite clear that one community will react upon another. It may be necessary to give interest to prevent capital escaping from the country, and for the local banks to be content with a smaller profit upon its loan. There is, however, an element of insecurity in so high a rate upon deposits, against which it is necessary to be vigilant.

The reduction of interest upon deposits will. of course, follow the accumulation of capital in the coffers of the banks; and this seems to constitute the barometer by which the true value of money deposited must be ascertained. We do not know how monetary transactions

We do not know how monetary transactions can be exempt from the ordinary lot of commerce. Supply and demand must determine the price of money, like the price of everything else. Those who deal in money will, of course, purchase it any rate which may leave them a profit without regard to any remote considerations. Monetary laws—fixed like those of nature herself—treat with the utmost indifference the struggling tradesman and the entangled speculator. They totally disregard the loss which may be entailed upon those who have encumbered themselves with obligations they cannot discharge but by enormous sacrifices. cannot discharge but by enormous sacrifices. Appeals to all the noble feelings supposed to belong to money bags and strong boxes, are like butter upon a rock—a good deal thrown away. We strongly suspect, however, that the time is approaching when the banks, of their own accord, and from the present of the recent of the rec the necessity of the case, will reduce the amount of interest upon deposits, and this only from their inability otherwise to realise a profit at the current rates of discount upon safe transac-

THE dispute between the two Houses of the British Parliament as to the rights of the Lords in respect of Money Bills, occurring as it did contemporaneously with a dispute between the two Houses of our Colonial Parliament on a two Houses of our Colonial Parliament on a kindred subject, naturally suggests a comparison between the two cases. They are not analogous, as the point at issue was different, and the right in question was not the same, and the basis of argument was different. But though the thing in common in the general political question involved, and on that ground this con-test between the Lords and the Commons, in the mother country, has a special interes

for us.

The question was not as to what constituted The question was not as to what constituted a Money Bill, for there was no doubt expressed or intimated as to the character of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill in that respect. It was a bill especially framed to remit a tax, and there could be no possible ambiguity on that point.

Nor was there any claim put forward on the
part of the Lords to a right to alter or amend
the bill. It was admitted that that right had
been surrendered by custom after a useless attempt to retain it, nor was any desire shows to regain any portion of it. What the Lord claimed was the right to reject the bill in toto

and it was this right that was denied.

In defence of it, it was urged that the right was implied in the very fact of the bill being forwarded to that House at all. To ask for the forwarded to that House at all. To ask for the assent of the Lords is equivalent to asking if they have any reason for dissent, unless the whole proceeding is a farce; and the House of Commons has never claimed that money bills should not be sent up to the Lords at all. But this implied right may become practically limited by custom, or by constitutional arrangements, and in that case it cannot be enforced. Thus the Lords resign the right be enforced. Thus the Lords resign the right to alter a money bill, in which case the process of passing it through committee, which is done for the mere purpose of giving opportunity for alteration, may be called a farce. But the form has been retained after the right which the form symbolises has been resigned. So also the royal assent may be said to imply the independent right of veto, yet that right is in practical abeyance in consequence of the opera-tion of ministerial responsibility, and could not

be exercised without producing great commo-tion, or perhaps revolution if the matter were one greatly agitating the public mind. The question, therefore, became practically one of prescription, and it was in this light that Lord LYNDHURST treated it, and in this light also Lord PALMERSTON has treated it by also Lord PALMERSTEN has treated it by appointing a select committee to search for precedents. The right of the Lords to reject bills generally, or even money bills in particular, was not denied, but a distinction was drawn between different sorts of money bills. It was argued that to reject a bill that removed a tax, was to continue that tax, which was virtually equivalent to imposing that tax and the tually equivalent to imposing that tax, and that this lay outside the constitutional function of as scheme would be immediately and draw the deposits from the existing banks. A strong effort was made in Melbourne by one of the banking establishments to stop one of the banking establishments to stop the pers. It was argued that bills of that particular sort had been passed always as a matter of course. The Chancellos of the matter of course. the practice of giving interest on matter of course. The Chancellor of the catinet. Ver deposits. Notice was given that after a certain Exchequen said he could do without the

date they would be discontinued. But the effect was so rapid a withdrawment of deposits that before many days were passed the notice was cancelled, and the highest price offered for though only by the small majority of nine, had assented to the arrangement, and agreed to substitute an additional penny on the incometax in place of it. The Lords had passed the Income-tax Bill, and, therefore, for retain the paper duty after that, was virtually to increase the taxation of the country beyond what was proposed by the House of Commons, and to interfere materially with the details of the financial plans for the year. Precedents have been fished up showing the rejection of bills intended to research. intended to remove taxes, but probably no pre-cedent will be found exactly corresponding to the circumstances connected with the Paper Duty Bill. The absence of any precedent against them will be construed by the Lords as an admission of their right, which exists, unless it has been resigned. The only limitation of that right which they will recognise, will be that of constitutional expediency.

The right of the Lords to reject the Bill, and

the wisdom of rejecting it, were, of course, two very different things. They justified their course on the ground that the country could not afford to part with the money—that it was quite clear that some of Mr. GLADSTONE'S calculations of revenue from his new taxes would disappoint expectation, and that the Chinese war would cost more than had been counted on—that, in fact, there would be a deficit of two millions sterling at the end of the year, and two millions sterling at the end of the year, and that, therefore, the revenue from the paper duty would be more than all wanted. But there was evidently and avowedly more than this that moved their lordships to resistance. There was an unusually full attendance of peers at the debate, and an unusually large number of votes recorded. To cause this there must have been something more exiting than messle of votes recorded. To cause this there must have been something more exciting than merely the duty of saving the country from a deficit. That has happened before without any very disastrous result. Moreover, the Lords were uniting their strength to do what was not only an unpopular, but in itself an undesirable act. The paper duty is an objectionable impost. It cramps one branch of manufacture, and is an impediment to popular literature. It is condemned by all parties, and its abolition being only a matter of time, its retention keeps in undesirable suspense all who are connected with the occupations involved in it. Nor was the triumph a party one, for in the majority were many Whig noblemen, generally ranged as supporters of the Ministry.

What was it, then, that induced the Lords to make so decided a stand? What was there are an unpopular, but in itself an undesirable act.

make so decided a stand? What was there so important at stake? The real reason seems to have been that it was a protest on behalf of property against the indefinite substitution of direct for indirect taxation. It was income-tax versus paper duty. Formerly property paid too little, now there seems a tendency to the other extreme, and a disposition to place on it an undue share of the public burdens. And the Lords have taken the alarm, and have thought it time to interpose a check, seeing that the House of Commons did not, and that after another Reform Bill succeeding Houses of another Reform Bill succeeding Houses of Commons would be still less likely to do so. Mr. Balgart has fairly announced that property cannot have an undue share of the public burdens, inasmuch as it ought to bear the whole. And he says that as foreign wars are always incited by the aristocracy, these wars would be fewer if they were paid for exclusively by the propertied classes; and if indirect taxation were abolished or reduced to its mainmum, the cost of war see or reduced to its minimum, the cost of war, so far as not met by loans, would of necessity fall upon income or property. Mr. GLADSTONE, though a long way removed from Mr. BRIGHT'S radicalism, has almost as great a dislike to war; and he has practically co-operated with his efforts at financial reform by fixing the income tax as a permanent peace impost, and abolish-ing direct taxes as far as is at present possible. And he rather astonished and alarmed even some of his friends by the hints which he dropped about the expediency of leaving it to a more democratic House of Commons to carry out the same principles to a farther develop-ment. The House of Lords, naturally conment. The House of Lords, naturally con-servative, could hardly be expected to regard with favour a budget conceived in such a spirit and defended by such advocacy, and its opinion was conspicuously expressed by its vote on the paper duties, while that vote enabled it to affirm a right to a voice in financial legislation which in the coming contest was likely to prove more valuable than ever.

BY ELECTRIC TRINGRAPH.

No new Ministry to-day.

No new Ministry to-day.

The debate was very aerimonious last night,
O'Shanasay attacked Duffy, who made a bitter reply.

The House adjourned till Tussday.

The Heales' Cabinet, as submitted to the Governor,
had Duffy for Chief Secretary, and Aspinwall for Attorney-General. Before accepting
this list, the Governor called upon Mr. Duffy for an
explanation regarding his conduct while a member of
the O'Shanasay Cabinet touchlast the say Cabinet touching the Sepoy sympathy. Mr. Duffy gave an explanation, and the Governor expressed himself satisfied. This Ministry would have been sworn in, but that the Governor leclined unconditionally to give power to dissolve.

The general belief is that Ebden and O'Shanassy

Mr. Haines is on his way from England, and is expected to arrive about the middle of September, Flour market is still depressed.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 4 p.m. Flour and wheat market remains inactive. The Oscar, and Omeo, steamers, sailed to-day for

Accounts from the northern district are very unfavourable. It is asserted that some of the stations will have to be abandoned, owing to the scarcity of water.

The Roads.—Early on Sunday morning last as the down-mail from Goulburn was approaching Paddy's liver, the off-wheels ran into a deep rut or bog, in consequence of which the coach, which was of American build, completely capsized. Among the 1 asengers were Mr. Newcome, J.P., of Queenbeyan, and Mr. Freestone, of Queenbeyan, and Mr. Gannon, of Goulburn. After a delay of from two to three hours, the carriage was set on its wheels again, and proceeded on its journey. None of the passengers sustained eny injury.

Paddington, and that it bids fair to be very successful. The gentlemen (Mesers. W. Cowlishaw, B.A., and I Sterling) who originated it have been most sesiduous, and by their joint exertions a goodly number of names of those willing to form have been most secured. By advertisement in another part of today's paper it will be seen that a meeting is to be held this evening at the Royal Oak Hotel, under the suppose of entering into further arrangements.

RAYMOND TRIMACS—An inquest was held, on Tuesday, 21st instant, before Mr. Shaw, on the body of a fine little girl, aged two years, the daughter of Mr. George Rankin, Miller's Forest, who was discovered by her brother, floating in the river. Proper means were tried to restore animation, but life was extinct. Verdict returned, accidental death.—Maitland Mercury.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT .- THURSDAY. Bureau Chief Justice dir John Dickinson and Mr. Justice

Bissess Chief Justice dir John Dickinson and Mr. Jutice Milled.

SIRMSESS AND OTHERS V. MARNING AND ANOTHER.

This was a motion for new brial in an action for money argended, &c., wherein a werdict upon various issues had been returned by majority in favour, substantially, of the plaintiffe.

Bir William Manuing, Q. C., and Mr. Issaecs appeared in support of the motion; and Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen in support of the finding for the plaintiffe.

The disputes out of which this action areas had reference to the transmission to Hongkong, for eals, of the iron acrew steamer the Iron Prince, belonging to the defendanta, Mesers. Edys Manuing and Ross, of Syriasy. The plaintiffe carried on business at Hongkong, and it was to them that the iron Prince, when removed from the Runter River trade and sent to Hongkong, was consigned, with authority to have her soft. The steamer was just authority to have her soft. Eas steamer was just authority to have her soft. Eas steamer was full and the steament of the later, at the trial, Martie refused to let her go under 20,000 dollars. The plaintiff thought or professed to think that Chiang-a-hoy, who was the only bidder, would be unable to pay, sack would not therefore sell its him. But there was evidence that this person owned sancther steamer, and that his ability to pay night have been lairly presumed. The wester semanted unsold, money was beer owed for the pay of her own, det, and alse was finally sold for a small amount to meet the dolt thus incurred. The plaintiff's claim was for the excess of outlay over realisations. On the part of the defendants there was a sect-off and a pies of cross-action on account of the plaintiffs baving delayed to still, and naving incurred need-less expense. It was averred that if the plaintiff sould not self it hay ought to have placed the vassed in ordinary, when he would have one to the intite. There had been some quastion size as to the aufficiency of the authority to tell.

some question also as to the audiciency of the plaintiff, with sell.

The finding of the jury had been for the plaintiff, with £1243 10s. 11d. damages. The defendants' set-off had been assessed at £160, and the finding upon the issue of creat-notion had been for the plaintiffs. This finding was impeached upon various grounds.

The argument did not terminate.

Impached upon various grounds.

The argument did not terminate.

SITTIMS YOR THE TRIAL OF CAUMES.

Before Mr. Justice Wise and a jury of four.

BURNEL V. HASSAIL AND ANOTHER.

The trial of this case was resumed and concluded.

It was an action of ejectment, to recover 640 acres of land at Analuen, not far from the gold-Bed of that name in the Braidwood district.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Milford appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Blake for the defondants.

The plaintiff claumed as a purchaser for valuable consideration of one Lundy, the grantee, in the year 1859. Lundy had been a superior servant to the late William Heary M'Roberts, to whom he was in some way connected by relationship with a partner. The defendants were the delvieses of M Roberts, who died in 1861, leaving this and other property to his wife and children. Plaintiff's case was, that the land which had been first purchased by, or on account of, M'Hoberts, was transferred to Lundy, in part remuneration for his services. Defendants' case was, that the taking out of the grant in Lundy's name was a mere ruse, to get additional assigned servants, and that Lundy was not so much a servant as a confidential assistant, living as a member of the family, and getting what he wasted from time to time, together with some gifts of cattle, &c. A dead was produced, purporting to have been executed by Lundy, on the day in question, and that if he executed the children. Lundy, however, awared that he was drunk on the day in question, and that if he executed had been paid for by M'Roberts, and there was above vidence that assigned servants in Abborts and here was above vidence that assigned servant in Appendix and here was above vidence that assigned servant and behalf here was some evidence, however, as to Lundy being above to the servance purporting to have been executed in 1847, but there was incidentally a question of law as to whether this being (if legally executed at all) a voluntary conveyance would not be set asied by the conveyance to the plaintiff. The

land, and the execution of the deed of 1847—they believed to be true.

The jury found for the defendant.

The jury found for the defendant.

The jury found for the defendant.

This was an action upon two bills at four and five months, from its July, 1859, each for £ 1336 8s. 3d., drawn by G. A. Lloyd and Co. upon the defendants, endorsed by the latter, and passed to the plaintiffs. The pleadings were voluminesus and complex, but the substantial question at lesse was, whether there had been a fraudalest preference of the hank over the rest of Mesars. Lloyd and Co.'s creditors within the meaning of the Act. The case did not terminate.

Mr. Darvall, Q. O., Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Francis appeared for the plaintiff; and Bir W. Mauning, Q. C., Mr. Mertin, Q. C., and Mr. Breadhurst, Q. C., for the defendants.

WEST MAITLAND DISTRICT COURT.

WEST MAITLAND DISTRICT COURT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDERT]

BEFORE the District Court Jadge.

DISTRICT COURT.

BEFORE the District Court Jadge.

This was an action for illeges and excessive distraint.

Plaintiff claimed £140, laclading £39 2a 2d. coats for repleying and locidental experses.

Perfect the properties of the landlerd, and had authority to distrain. If Wild appeared for plaintiff, attorney, 2dr. Briggs. Mr Thompson (for Mr. Mallen) appeared for defendants. From the plaintiff's account of the transaction, supported by witnesses, it appeared that Patrick Kelly, the son of the defendant was the landlerd, and that ha had given instructions to plaintiff not to pay the rent to any see in his absence. On the 4th January last, there was £30 (one year's rent) due, and the defendant was that with the hallfit to plaintiff's farm, at Abergaalyn, to distrain. Plaintiff was not at home, but on defendant saking his wife for the ront, she said alse was prepared to pay it on his producing his authority from Patrick Kelly to receive it. But then went inside and brought out a portemogrand containing (as was alleged) £145. The balliff asid that defendant was agent for his son the (landlerd), sud had signed the warrant and that was anti-cent. They did not produce any authority from Patrick Kelly, and Akra. Commor refused to pay them. They then went away from the house, and text a description of first control of the cattle away, and were returning, as Mrs. Commor seasonited both bim and the balliff, and prevented them from selining wore to marring the bone; threatening them, if they steempted, to Russon their brisis aut. Halfan hear after they returned, and unlied a copy of the warrants and inventery against a fence. An hour assulted both him and the bailiff, and prevented them
from saining more or entering the house; threatening
them, if they attempted, the knoot their brains eat. Halfsa-hour efter they returned, and nailed a copy of the
warrant and inventery against a fence. An hour
after plaintiff on his way home mot defendant, and the
bailiff driving away the cattle, and asked where they were
going, and the bailiff said he was going to take them to
Waish's public-house, to sell, as they had been arrested for
rent. Plaintiff replied there was no conssion to do that,
as the money was at the place, and could be had by producing the authority. Plaintiff them rode home, and they
drove the eattle sway. The next day the plaintiff replevised. The bailiff stated that he did not leave or serve a
copy of the warrant, nor leave a man in possession, as Mrs.
Connors was so very violent. Plaintiff admitted having paid
six months rent en one consales to defendant, but that
was under special instructions from the landlord. Defendant had twice applied to plaintiff for the rent before
be distrained, and plaintiff offered to ledge it in the handlo
of any presun he might name is Abergiasalya until Parick
Kelly returned, or to meet him at the occurhouse; but defendant diff poff meet him. On plaintiff
way home he met defendant, and asked him why he had
not met him as appointed, and he replied that he would
pay himself, and sell plaintiff off. After the distress
plaintiff offered the mencey to Patrick Kelly, in Mr.
Brigger office, deducting law expanses, but he
refused to take it. Mr. Thompson made application
for a non-sett, as there could be no action for
anon-sett, as there could be no action for
actorsize distraint unless defendant was the isandard; the
action shoule have been one of treapase. His Illinour refused to non-sett the money to Patrick Kelly, in Mr.
Brigger office, deducting law expanses, but he
refused to take it. Mr. Thompson made application
for a non-sett, as there could be no action for
actorsize distraint unless defend

the heart, where separates as the mages, gave a verdict for the paintiff, £150.

His Honor refused to grants new trial in this case,
The plaintiff in this action and defined at fir trospassing on her increase particular, to the Horse Shoe Head.
Damages were laid at £12. Defendant paid into Court
£1 as quite sufficient to sant fly plaintiff selain. The dispute was as to the amount of damage done. Plaintiff is
padrock contained diversers, four and a half of which
were cultivated with Decence, and was well forced. From
the evidence of two persons called by the plaintiff, it

appeared that defend. At's three horses had got into the paddeck on four cocasions, just before the lucerse was ready to out, and had eaten and trampled down more than half of it. Defendant's man had also trampared by entering to drive the horses out. The crop was said by plaintif to be an excellent one, yielding about two tons to the acrt, and the damage sustained about £10 or £12. A witness for the defendant said that the horses had only been in the paddeck twice, and the damage that the horses had only been in the paddeck twice, and the the cuttinated the dama, we done at £2. Plaintiff went to defendant and complained of the horses transpassing, and defendant said be could not here his forces out, as they would just anyth agilt and horses transpassing, and defendant said the could not here here to the head of the could not here here to the damage scustance, which she refused as h. t enough; but she did not think to invite him to imput the damage done; nor did he do not though he might have, as !he lucerne was not mowed with the invite him to imput have, as !he lucerne was not mowed and hor days after the last trapsas. Defendant and the betwee the paddeck was in plaintiff a possession he had purchased the whole he purchased it was a light patchy oreo. Other horse class, he said, had trespassed and contributed to the damage done. His Honey remarked upon the destrablences of both parties, in such cases inspecting the damage done, and gave a vertical for plaintiff; \$2, licelafts; £1 p.id into Cours. Mr. Thomppes. (for Mr. Mulles) appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Beiggs for defendant.

This case was commenced, but not consided when the This case was toward at half-past five till ten o'clock on.
The Court a fjourned at half-past five till ten o'clock on.
Thursday morning.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TRUESDAY.

Buroug the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Edward Farbrother, an adjourned examination meeting. Insolvent and other witnesses were in attendance; but Mr. Hasband being absent, in consequence of an accident, and no other person being desirant to consist the estate of Hr. Hasband being absent, in consequence of an accident, and no other person being desirant to consist the estate of Purioug and Kannady, a first meeting. In the estate of Purioug and Kannady, a first meeting from the estate of Purioug and Kannado ver for further proof on Tassaday nest. His Honor directed the official sasignee to allow Mr. Kennady £3 per week, and to Mr. Panlong £10, for the support of their respective families with the second meeting. It was further arranged that Mr. Alexander Campbell should be at liberty to sell a quantity of wheat, under contract of sale to insolvents, without pripulate to his lien therespon.

In the estate of William W. Rowe, a third meeting. A debt of £2750 lbs. Ild. was proved by the Hash of New Youth Wales. The official assignee not being propared with a report, his Honor the Chief Commissioner pestponed the meeting until Meeday.

In the estate of John Craig, a poatpened third meeting. The official assignee read and filed his report, and the meeting terminated.

SCERENDERS.

John Robinson, of Avalue p. upblican. Liabilities £404.

The cificial assignee read and filed his report, and the meeting terminated.

John Robinson, of Araluen, publican. Liabilities, £424.

In. 53d. Assets—value of personal property, £110. Deficit, £344 is 53d. Mr. Mackenias, official assignes.

John James Burt, of Lower Fort-street, Bydney, Liabilities, £164 5s. 24. Assets—value of personal property, £15. Deficit, £140 5s. 2d. Mr. Morris, online assignes. [1 am compelled to seek the protection of the court in consequence of the larger of my two creditors pressing me for payment of an old Dear which Energy and Free my late insolvency. John James Burt.]—Ass.

William George Answorth, of York-street, Bydney, ironmonger. Liabilities, £962 17s. 8. assets—value of real property (mortagged), £5500; of personal property, £5925; outstanding debts, £1306 9s. 2d. total, £7731 assignee.

James Ingram Brefit. of Secientics 14.

94. 26. Deport, A. 1870 ca. og. all. Porty, under sangared.

James Ingram Burfitt, of Springfield, Orange, farmer.

Labrillies, £329 12s. 1d. Assets—value of real property (mortgaged), £150; of persons) property, £569; outstanding debts, £954 at 1d. itotal, £813 4a. 1d. Deficit, £16 8s. Mr. Mackenste, official assignoe.

Friday, 24.—Thomas Prapela, adjourned single, il. High Max-will, adjourned remnisation, il. Thomas W. Wallson, ad-journed casens, half-past il. John Williams, to be examined in reference to his patition for the equesteration of all section, 6.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Mr. Peden, Mr. Smithers, Mr. Ronald, Mr. Rooper, and Mr. Burdehin.

Twelve persons, found guilty of dranksnoses in the public streets, were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned tweaty-four hours.

Maggaret Phenen was brought before the Court at the instance of 'a barine herry, ber sister, who complained that she had violently declared and threatened to take her life, and, being streid, she prayed protection. Ordered the give suretice to keep the peace for six mouths, or to be imprisoned one month.

the see had violenty declared and threshead to take her like, and, being afraid, she prayed protection. Ordered to give sureties to keep the peace for air mouths, or to be imprisoned one month.

William Wilkinson, having threshead the life of Hannah, his wife, was required to enter into recognizances to keep the peace, or to be imprisoned one menth.

Isabela Rizon and Elizabeth Williams, having been convicted of having in public places made use of obsesses language, were sentenced to pay 40s. such, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Mary Murpy, found guity of having ladecently exposed herred in the avenue of the George-atrest Market, was sent to Darlinghurst for one month.

Thomas Fagle, alineteen years of age, was brought before the Beach by constable Mailett, charged with having stabbed and wounded Thomas Heath. The presentor, a quarry-man, residing at Rushentiser's Rav, deposed that four Tuesday be dired as usual at Remonde's publishency; after disney. Frederick Godfrey, his mate, and another man, had some conversation about wrestling, which resulted in a trial of their powers; prisence was there, as 3, apparabilly indeed the impression that the men were fighting in senset, stripped himself to fight on behalf of the man with when his (wineser) mate was wreating; witcose saw his infloation, and apoke to him—told him not to be foolish, or be would not be advised, however, but rushed into the conflict, and received either a bow or push which seat him to the ground; rising, he rushed forward to the fray, and then witces went between him (the prisoner) and Godfrey to save him, being but a boy, from receiving injury, prisear gave him a dig on the head with a kinfe, noting him through the hat, and ran; winese ran after and overtook him, threshed him as long as he could estand, the blood issuing freely from the wound, and then waited until the arrival of the omnibus, by which he came to Rydney; a medical man dressed the wound. Frederick Godfrey corruborated the evidence of fleath, the only difference being that

for him (Godfrey). Committed for trial at the District Court of Querter Bessens.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Beyonk the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. T. Speces, and Mr. W. F. Ruchanson.

Jeorph Leddra, master of the barque City of Melbourss, appeared on assumons to answer the complaint of John Henry Wells, chief officer of that vessel, who alteged that defendant owed him a balance of wages amounting to £1 10a, which he refused to pay. It appeared that this amount had been deduced from complainant's wages for a deficiency in the cargo—tw. bugs of melias being missed—shipped at Sh dney for Melbourne. Complainant stated that there was no one at Melbourne to receive the goods. The Bunch ordered that defendant pay lis. for wages, sit costs of preceeding.

Thomas Ramesty, a seamar, found drunk is Georgastreet, was fined St. for that offunce; in default of paymont, to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Careline Emith, Queen's-place, for having used threating learning confered to find surefies to keep the passe for six nonths, complainant expressing fear of violence from her. Wilfiam Payr and William Copper, asseme belonging to the Vinneira, were sentenced to treive weeker hard labour in gral, for deserting their ship.

Leepald Ernst Rotcher, a samman belouging to the Exact, from grality of williad floboledience of haveful command: we are not to good for four weeks, with hard labour.

There were only two other cases on the sheets, that of William Reynolds v. William Remedi, for appearance).

LAW PROCEREDINGS THIS DAY.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

JAN FROUKEDINGS THIS DAY.

JURY GOURY.—The Bank of Australasia v. Harris and another (part heard); the Hayer and others v. Davis; the Mayor and others v. Davis; the Mayor and others v. Davis; the Mayor and others v. Bank of Australasia v. Harmer and others v. Kincai; Parmer and others v. Kincai; Rade another; Brierier and others v. Barparat.

Barnes.—New Trial footien: Ilimeates and others v. Manning: had another (part heart)
Marris* Caytes.—It had the v. Trates of Jewish Burist in the part of the part of

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

New Trial and office Moviews.—Leterphender: Goldenith

v. Les.

Juny Cause.—Toole v. M'Onices.

Juny Cause.—Toole v. M'Onices.

Services v. Weish v. Scott and

there; Weish v. Scott and

there; Weish v. Scott and

Mass-ns. Vindin and Oc.'s Bacon-Curino Esta-Binshink, ...-We have this week viewed Messa-Vindin and Co.'s bacon-curing establishment, at their premises, High street, West Matthand, now in opera-tion some three or four years. The vury superior quality of the bacon cured under their impection is allowed by competent judges to be equal to that im-ported from England, and in flavour superior to nearly any other colonial-cured. As a consequence, the price it realises in the Sydney market is nearly equal to imported. The increasing demand for bacon cured at the establishment has determined our enterprising townsmen to increase the number of breeding pigs av-their farm, on the Wollombi. Although some 1506 pigs have been killed this season, and been forty and fifty tons of bacon cured, the demand is so great that the Messas. Vindin are not able to prepare it fast enough for their customers.—Mailend Meronry.

A Carrier of Community of Spring of

BOYNO FOR MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, AUG UST 24, 18

morer of the present disturbances, Wiremu Kingl. And, in speaking of that man, it was a mistaken notion to believe that he was the head of Me-stribe No doubt, he was a chief, but by no measure the head chief, since there were several higher in rank than himself. Thylor, the chief who sold the land to Governor Riving, and the latter had no right whatever to interfers in the sale of that land. When the country was settled Sir George Grey gave Kingl inching of the kind, for he steyed on the outset of the head of the river, but he steyed on the outset had to the wind the steyed on the outset of the words. The settled on the south bank of the Windrag in splice of Sir George Grey and his ships. His land, ho severe lay on the north side of the river, but he induced Tairca to put up a pah on the south aide of the river, but he induced Tairca to put up a pah on the south aide of the river, but he induced Tairca to put up a pah on the south aide of the river, but he induced Tairca to put up a pah on the south aide of the river, but he induced Tairca to put up a pah on the south aide of the river the head of Sir George Grey, and insulated Governor Brown and Blands has been and the security of the majority of the state of

amendments of the Municipalities Act of 1805 as experimes may have shown to be expecient, and for the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for getting those recommendations carried out." The foregoing resolution having been put, was carried unannously. This terminated the banness, and the council than the council of the foregoing resolution having been put, was carried unannously. This terminated the banness, and the council than the chair. The minutes of the Municipal Council, on Tuesday, the Rat instant. Prirent—councilior Edwards, and carried unanimously, that councilior Thempson that the chair. The minutes of the hast moved by councilior Edwards, and carried unanimously, that councilior Thompson that the chair. The minutes of the hast meeting were then read and confirmed. A letter from councilior Trompson (the chairman) was read, stating his lashifity to attend and riturning the sameding orders for the approval of the Council. A few from econocilior Bowden, bearing date the \$10 \to Auguste he considered it his duty to resign his seat as consolitor for the Woollabers musicipality. The chairman put the question as to accepting the resignation, which was acceded to. A further discussed on most question as to accepting the resignation, which was acceded to. A further discussed on most question as to accepting the resignation, which was acceded to. A further discussed on most question as to accepting the resignation, which was acceded to, the brings were flut forced by the shairman, being the subject upon which it exists into of the Council was specially called to this eventy. In framing the above the Council proceeded up to the twenty-intelligence of the Council of the council for the council council for the council council of a penula.

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concision from the control of the co

TREATRICAL.— Last night, Mr. C. H. Burford took a benefit at the Victoris Theatre, at which there was a very numerous audience present, to whom the performances appeared to give every satisfaction. At the Prince of Wales the side-splitting comicalities of the San Francisco Minstrels, as usual, kept the house in continuous roar, the new ballet of the Village Coquet being decidedly a hit. The success of these "Darkles" fully warrants the conclusion that their elever performances will continue to be a great source of attraction to the Sydney public for some time to come. The numerous friends of Miss Mary Provos: will, doubtless, be happy to learn that that lady is now rapidly recovering from her late serious indisposition. The new, long expected, burlesque of Lucrezia Borgia (procured by Mr. S. Colville from London), is to be produced by the Minstrels on Monday, the 27th instant, and it may also be not undesirable to state that a grand juvenile performance (similar to that which was so successful last Saturday) is announced for repetition on the afternoon of Saturday next, with an extire change of performance.

Local Public Works.—The court-house at East

camins to that which was so successful hast Saturday is announced for repetition on the afternoon of Saturday next, with an extire change of performance.

Local Public Works.—The court-house at East Mailland is now approaching completion, and preparations for the internal fittings are being made. The building will contain seven rooms, besides the cells beneath for the prisoners. Of these, the court-room is by far the largest, measuring about fifty by thirty feet. It will be a lofty room, and lit by high-placed windows at the sides, as well as windows in the end walls; while ventilation, for which the side windows will well provide, is still further to be secured by rentilators in the celling, continued up to the roof in tubes. At each side of this room there will be three others, two of fourteen feet by lifteen feet nine inches; these will be appropriated as a judge's room, a jury room, a witness room a room for the bar and magistrates, one for the constables, and one for the clerk of Petty-sessions. The witness room can serve for a second court-room, when needed. At Morpeth, also, a court-house is to be received, although we hope the amail aum of £400, already voted, will be supplemented, or the building must needs be very inadequate to the wants of the locality. At Muswellbrook the additions to the court-house, to fit it for Quarter Sessions, and District Court purposes, are mearly completed. At Newcastle a watch-house is to be erected, on the Lake Macquarie road; and the pilots' dwellings are fast progressing. At West Maitland the contractor has just commenced preparations for the electric telegraph etation; and at Newcastle at telegraph station is to be so built forthwith. We may note here that we were informed on Wednesday, by an inhabitant of West Maitland, that the Newcastle telegraph station is to be so built that the post office is to be accommodated under the same roof; and he urged that the same provision should be made at twest Maitland. It may be well to point out that erecting public buildings on

Examiner

DARIOD Scotch Twill Shirts and Grey Calleo.—Mesara, Chan.

Box and Cr. have requested us to direct the attention of wareboxes and Cr. have requested us to direct the attention of wareboxes and Cr. have requested us to direct the attention of warehorse and the state of
farpery cale, consisting of states Resonanders and grey calleos.
Commercing at 10 volton at their Renon.—Arv.

By asara Ala, Pin's Ala, Iron Bedsteads, Baya, Woolpacks, &c.,
this day.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle, to remind the
first ond buyers generally, of his unreserved asle of the above, at
his Rooma, Wyngrad-street, at 11 o'clock prompt.—See advertionments.—Abv.

The following appeared in the money article of the Times of May 25:—
Subjoined is a letter from a disappointed mercantile settler in New South Wales. Previous communications from the same writer have been withheld from insertion in consequence of their uniform tone of mortification and despondency. An exception is now made because the predictions expressed have to a certain extent been realised, and it is evident that by some unexplained means houses on this side have constituted, and apparently will continue, to make ruinous consignments. The apprehensions set forth that the colony is in an almost hopeless state will, of course, be shared by no one. It contains elements of wealth that must cause a rapid rebound after every period of depression:—

Sydney, March 14.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE. Thur amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:-Total 6,259 tc 4

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool catalogued was fifty-five bales, and consisted principally of greasy wool. The wool market was a shade firmer, and the whole of the lots was a snade namer, and the whole of the lots offered, with the exception of one bale, were sold. The prices obtained ranged as follows: Fleece, 204d.; mixed, 11d, to 174d.; grease, 11d. to 18d. 1d. to 18d.
SHEEPSKINS are also a little firmer, and an improvement of about one halfpenny per lb. was established. 5381 sheepskins were disposed of at from 5d. to 85d. per lb.

posed of at from 5d. to 8\frac{3}{2}d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The market was well supplied, and most of the lots offered were taken by the town trade at rates fully equal to these ruling last weak. About 90 casks of beef, mixed and atation tallow, were sold at from 37s. 3d. to 46s. per cwt. 34 casks of dugong oil brought 4s. per gallon.

Hides are not quite so firm, and the highest price realised to-day for heavy hides was 15s. 3d. each. About 1100 hides were quitted at from 4s. to 15s. 3d. each. Calfakins, 1s. 10d. each. Horns, 14s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. per huadred. Shankbones, £7 2s. 6d. to £7 5s. per ton. Hair, 2\frac{3}{2}d. to 4d. per lb.

— Humburg (3 months) 12 11 11 12 34 4 13 54 52
In 1850, the disputes connected with certain claims of Dean Pacific on the Greek Government, and this sucquest slight theorem Pacific on the Greek Government, and the sucquest slight theorem and the motion of his motion for Henday following in support of the pottoy of Ministers.

In 1859, whilst at home all was calm, and confidence in the new Government of Lord Painerston; abread a little strainty was consistent, owing in the turn the way in fagly was taking, and the meaning at the sucquest of the sucquest sucquest of the sucquest sucquest sucquest of the sucquest sucques

The first report of the select committee of the House of Commons, on the Packet and Telegraphic Contracts, was issued in June last. We extract from the Star an abstract of the sugges-

graphic Contracts, was issued in June last. We extract from the Star an abstract of the suggestions of the Committee:

1. Whatever may be the distribution of the Business the responsibility of the Treasury should be complete and effective. However is the practice, the Treasury is not a new posterior of the suggestion of the product of the product of the suggestion of the product of the suggestion of some other daparts as successful as the suggestion of some other daparts of the suggestion of some other daparts of the suggestion of some other daparts as successful as the suggestion of some other daparts as successful as the suggestion of some other daparts as successful as the suggestion of some other daparts as successful as a suggestion of some other daparts as successful as the suggestion of some other daparts of the suggestion of some other daparts of the suggestion of the suggestion of some other daparts of the suggestion of

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

Wool.—The catalogue comprised only two losts worth particular mention, namely, 44 bales of Vistorias wood in the grease, which had been previously offered and bought in; one lot realising 13d per 1s., the other Hidden's leading 13d per 1s. Samzrakina are plentiful, and have realised full prices.

Tallow—The quantity offered was mostly solid, the trade buying more freely than for some weeks past, but without any advance in price to note.

Hitess.—Buck barry have sold up to 15e 6d, but for superior statics, and light weeking, there is little or no demand.

Ext Catema—The supply known to be on the road is quite are not littly to make of the trade, and the price of less week are not littly to make of the trade, and the price of less week are not littly to make of the trade, and the price of less week are not littly to make the produce of the trade have all on the road in their hands, purchased to arrive.

Fanceway to Lessans !—

Young the produce of the produce of less to the produce of less week and the price of less week and the price of less week are not littly to the past of the produce of less week and the produce of less w

discount, if drawn against Parons Cur Parons Cur Weot.	t we	κi.	ta	low	a), or	60	Li.	
Superior slips			110011		to to to		100	1
Beef (for shipment) Matton (town use) Station tallow Hides, each Sheepskins, per lb.	45 36 0		****	23932	3 S	100050		
It-street Column St	0.0	-			-	., -	****	

LITE-ROAT.—Miss Burdett Coutts has presented the port of Silloth with a life-boat, carriage, and equipment complete, through the Royal National Life-beat Institution.

(From the Times, May 29.)
The life of Nelson fills but a small volume; the life of Pitt occupies but the section of a small volume published the other day; and the life of Wellington has been presented to us complete in a like diminutive form. Our table, however, is crowded with bulky tomes, in which every act of the Duke's life is chronicled with a minuteness for which the future biographer will be grateful, however irksome it may appear to ordinary readers. To five of these volumes we now devote a little space, and with the greater pleasure inasmuch as they treat of that portion of Wellington's career which is least studiedof Wellington's career which is least studied—his civil life. Notwithstanding the prominent part which our great here took in political affairs, his statesmanship was not such as could draw the unhesitating admiration of biographers, whe, therefore, have generally clung to the more pleasant task of enlarging on his military genius, and describing his prowess in the field. Wellington the statesman was morally a great man, but intellectually man was morally a great man, but intellectually his height is dwarfed by comparison with his own stature as a soldier. It is not easy for the biographer to descend from his epic flight to the hard earth, and to exhibit the immortal warrior stricken with the infirmities of party, the lord of the red hand subdued by the power of red tape. Yet the truth must be told, and the volumes to which we now invite the attention of our readers give us opportunities better than any the public have yet enjoyed of studying the Duke's political career as a whole. The volume of civil correspondence which his son has edited, is, indeed, peculiarly valuable, and contains some of the most curious revelations. After this in importance deserves to be reckoned the biographical work of Mr. Gleig, which contains much interesting information of the Duke's private life, though, in fact, that private life was always so public that every additional anecdete seems but a repetition of those we had previously heard. Perhaps Mr. Gleig is too present work, for which he alone is responsible. and which are devoted to the civil career of Wellington, have not so much of calm criticism in them as the two previous volumes, which are a translation from the French of M. Brialment, and which are occupied with the military life of the hero. Nevertheless, the Chaplain-General's narrative will be eagerly read. It is pleasant, flowing, full of matter, and, if it does not give a conclusive estimate of the Duke's statesman ship, it has at least the merit of furnishing the materials for such an estimate. The other biographical work which we have noted at the foot of this column is a sketch of the Duke's life, in two volumes, of which the first is devoted to his military and the second to his civil career. The sketch is tolerably complete, is often happy, and may be studied with advantage; but Mr. Yonge's account of the latter part of Wellington's career is more acceptable than his accounts of battles and sieges. We take all these volumes together, without pretending to give a comple account of any of them, content ourselves with recording a few of the general impressions which they are calculated to excite.

The first impression is that of perfect admiration for the marvellous business habits of Wellington. As we read through the correspondence which he conducted as Secretary for Ireland, we see distinctly that he was thoroughly up to his work, that nothing escaped him, that he knew every detail, that he was equal to every exigency, that nothing was too trifling for him. Places have to be filled, adherents have to be satisfied, elections have to be con ducted, bills have to be drawn, deputations have to be answered, defences have to be devised—there myriads of things to be done, and Arthur Wellesley is always ready, never idle. It is wonderful to see the coolness with which he quits the work of his office to go and fight a battle over the sea, returning to his post to take up the old routine as if nothing had occurred in the interval. In 1807 with the expedition to Copenhagen, fights his battle, wins the day, returns to receive the thanks of Parliament, and to take up where he left off the curious correspondence with placehunters and boroughmongers. In like manner he is despatched in 1808 to Portugal. To the last moment he directs the busihis department with unabated energy; even when he is on board ship he goes on writing about collectors of customs and of excise; he does not cease after he has landed in Portugal; he conducts the movements of his army while at the same moment he writes directions for the disposal of his patronage in Ireland; he wins the battle Roliga, he wins the battle of Vimiero; the midst of victory he is thinking of the Dublin police; and when he is super-seded he quietly returns to his office in Dublin Castle, to sink all the glories of his campaign in the purchase of votes and the discussion of fees. His power of work was unrivalled. The concentration of his mind was complete. Just as in war he carried his resolution to judge of everything with his own eyes so far that, on occasion, when close to the enemy's outposts, he put an oilskin cover to his cocked hat, and en-tered into conversation with the French vidette, during which he took a careful survey of all that he wished to see,—so in all that he undertook he displayed the same energy, and there were very few things which he was not ready to undertake. People seemed to wonder that he was willing to accept the command of a brigade on the Sussex coast. "I have eaten the King's salt," he replied, "and whatever he desires me to do that becomes my duty.

to do that becomes my duty.

Here, however, we begin to see Wellington in a new light. He was Secretary for Ireland in days of frightful corruption, and all his business habits and administrative ability must have been turned to the account of jobbing. He took very kindly to the business. Many years afterwards he made a statement which his biographers quote in triumph—"Over and over again it has been pressed upon me to become the proprietor of a borough; but I would have nothing to say to the proposal—I would not dirty my fingers "o vile a job." And we dirty my do not doubt that in his later day the Duke wa do not doubt that in his later day the Duke was quite serious in his denunciation of boroughmongering and jobbery. He had made a great reputation, which, when he was his own master and at the head of a political party, he was not going to sully by descending to the practice of the black arts. But the Duke of Wellington, commander of the Tories, was a very differen personage from Arthur Wellesley, a politica subaltern. Arthur Wellesley had no scruples about bribery and corruption. He found it the established machinery of his office, and he

* Civil Correspondence and Memoranda of F. M. Arthur, Duke of Wellington, K.G. Edited by his son. Ireland: 1807 to 1809. London: John Murray. The Life of F. M. Arthur, Duke of Wellington. By harles Duke Yonge, 2 vols. London; Chapman

and Hall.

Bistory of the Life of Arthur Duke of Wellington.

From the French of M. Brialmont. With emendations and additions. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M. A.,

Chaplain-General to the Forces. In 4 vols. Vols.

III. and IV. London; Longmans.

orked the machinery with his usual energy He had eaten the King's salt, and what the Government of the King expected of him, that it was his duty to do. He bought boroughs, he sold peerages, he jobbed his patronage, with a vigour and a discrimination truly wonderful He writes to his brother Henry to ask the sell-ing price of a borough; he announces that "Pennefather has promised me the refusal of Cashel, but he has not yet stated his price;" he obtains Cashel, and we find that Pennefather authorised to draw £5000 upon Drummends he writes to London to know who is to be ne writes to London to know who is to be nominated for that borough; he is told that it is to be kept for a Mr. Peel; he orders the borough to be kept for this gentleman, whose name in full he will send by a subsequent post; and in the subsequent post he announces that the name of the gentleman to be returned for Cashel is Robert Peel. man to be returned for Cashel is Robert Peel, Esq., of Drayton Basset, in the county of Stafford. The correspondence is full of such bargains. In one case it is proposed to barter a borough for a bishopric. "——"s seat at Dundalk might be had; as he prefers his brother's claim to a bishopric, he ought not to be suffered to sell." That is to say, the be suffered to sell." That is to say, the bishopric is payment enough. In the same apirit Sir Arthur Wellseley discussed with the Lord Bishop of Derry the sale of Dungamon—for which the Government was not willing to give more than £3000—the sum asked being £5000; and the correspondence was so very doubtful that Sir Arthur observes, "Nobody has had any howledge of our correspondence." has had any knowledge of our corres-pondence with you on this subject, except the Lord-Lieutenant, and I enclose you all the letters I have received from you on it." In another letter Sir Arthur writes to his brother Henry Wellesley, "Tell Lord Pal-merston to give me his interest for Sligo, and desire his agent, Henry Stewart, to do as order him." The very first letter in the collect order him. The very first letter in the collec-tion is in effect an offer to buy. The second is so in form as well as in aubstance. It is addressed to a lady whose name is suppressed, requests her to name an agent for the sale of certain prize ships, announces that the Irish Secretary has it in his power to make such an arrangement in the interest of her family as will be agreeable to her, and hopes that the King's Government will receive her support. The lady is virtuous and holds out for higher terms, and Sir Arthur turns to more pliable customers who will give him their votes and interest in return for legal appointments, ribands, peerages, and patronage of every description. Not that he himself cannot assume a vircue when he is so inclined. His sister asks him for an appe ment, and he cannot think of such a thing. Somebody clase asks for legal promotion, and is told in the politest manner to apply to the Lord Chancellor, Sir Arthur having the greatest pleasure in announcing that the promotion sought by his correspondent was entirely in the hands of the Chancellor, inasmuch as the petitioner would so have the fairest prospect of success, and a auccess would be more flattering to him obtained by his own merit than it would be if it depended on Sir Arthur's favour. The Secretary who could write in this virtuous strain could immediately afterwards feel a delicate sympathy with the Duke of York, whose connexion with Mrs. Clarke had produced a great public scandal. He was concerned in defending the Duke in the House of Commons, and he gave the most unqualified praise to the Duke's ad-ministration of that army which he was soon to find wanting in every species of necessary equipment and in every military quality except courage. It was impossible for him to credit the stories that were put forth of the Duke of York's connivance in or knowledge of Mrs Clarke's corrupt practices in the sale of commissions; he only knew that never was an army so well disciplined, and so well managed as the one over which the Duke presid is true that he had in his recent expedition to Portugal to complain bitterly of the equipment of his force, but for that the War Office and not the Horse Guards were responsible. It is true that in the expedition to the Netherlands, conducted by the Duke of York in 1794, our forces might have been utterly destroyed when they were driven across the Meuse, had it not the skill and energy of a certain Colonel Wellesley, who was there with his regiment—the 33rd; but then an officer might make a very bad commander in the field, and yet be equal to the routine of a desk in Whitehall. It was impossible that the Duke of York could be guilty. It was certain that if he were to give up his post at the head of the army it would be a national calamity. And the Government of the day, when the Duke was forced to resign, determined to make the country feel his loss, for they placed in his room Sir David Dundas, a dilapidated old man, who was quite incapable, who figures in the correspondence of Sir Charles Napier as "old Pivot," and who drew from the officers in the Peninsular army many such ardent wishes as Napier expressed, "I should like to roast old Pivot."

Administrative ability, unfortunately, is not statesmanship. The Duke prided himself on his practical ability, and he spoke slightingly of political principles. "If the world were guided solely by principle," he stated on one occasion, "nothing would be easier than to conduct the greater and possit le affairs." Since that is not the case, in all such matters the choice of a wise man is confined to the selection of the least of controlling difficulties. But the of the least of contending difficulties. But the least of contending difficulties is in nine cases out of ten to do nothing, and this is precisely the course which the Duke followed. It was with him that the peculiarly helpless doctrine of Conservatism originated—that doc trine which Mr. Disraeli has found to be millstone round the neck of his party, and which he has at last almost succeeded in getting rid of. "Conservatism," says Mr. Disraeli, "was an attempt to carry on affairs by substituting the fulfilment of the duties of office for the performance of the functions of Govern ment." "The King's Government must be carried on," said the Duke; "I will carry it on, but I will carry it on as it is. The machine is a very good machine; I will work it, but I will also keep it intact." Hence his opposition

cess. We believe this criticism, as applied to his military genius, to be entirely untrue. But it is a criticism that is to some extent applicable to Wellington's statesmanship. Whatever he was in detail, however ably he might obtain victory, or however gracefully he might accept defeat, he seemed to have little political foresight, and there can be no doubt that he gave a correct estimate of his ewn power when he distinctly stated that the situation of Prime Minister is one "for which I am sensible I am not qualified." "My Lords, I should have been worse than mad had I thought of such a thing." He was not capable of leading a great political federation, and he never was at his ease in Parliament until he finally abjured party, and assumed the position rather of an umpire between the rival parties in the State than of one who was interested in the success of either. victory, or however gracefully he might accept

of either.

The Duke of Welllington was a soldier, enamoured of military discipline, and unable to see that Englishmen had to do anything but obey the laws. He did not understand all that is implied in public opinion. He did not see the use of people meeting together to express their opinions. In Hampshire, on one occasion, it was proposed to get up a county meeting for the purpose of presenting an address to the Queen. The Duke threw cold water on the proposal, and was taken to task for it in the House of Lords. In rising to reply he spoke of "the farce of a county meeting," and he never heard of the last of it. On another occasion, during the discussion of the Reform Bill, the during the discussion of the Reform Bill, the "waverers," with Lord Wharncliffe at their "waverers," with Lord Wharncliffe at their head, proposed a meeting of Peers belonging to the party, in order to fix upon a line of action. The Duke declined to attend any such meeting of Peers. The Parliament had been dissolved by the King: the House of Lords was the only place in which Peers eight to discuss political questions; and the proposed meeting would be an assembly of Peers without the King's authority. It seems impossible that anyone could have advanced such an argument, and have advanced such an argument, and that the Duke should be the author of it shows how completely he had misunderstood the spirit of the British constitution. He strenuously set his face against the principle of asso-ciations, which is the life of our system; and when we see him in such complete antagonism to the spirit of the age we can serreely wonder at his opposition to Parliamentary reform—a blind opposition that brought disaster on his party, and deprived the great Whig measure, as it passed through the Legislature, of that citicism which is always salutary. Mr. Gleig, who thinks that Sir Arthur Wellesley's Irish administration was singularly now was singularly to the contract that istration was singularly pure, wonders that people should complain of the Duke's obstinate resistance to reform! Why, the Duke scarcely saw what was the use of any towns being represented. "We talk of unrepresented great towns!" he said with a note of admiration; and what is his reply? "These are towns which have all the benefit of being governed by the system of the British constitution, without the evil of elections. Look to Scotland. Does Scotland suffer because it has not the benefit of riotous elections? I think that reform in of riotous elections? I think that reform in Scotland would be, and I am certain would be thought by many in that country, a grievance." This letter, we conclude, was addressed to Mr. Gleig himself, and in the beginning of it the Duke expresses the most innocent surprise that he, who had been the greatest reformer on earth, should be held up as an enemy to all reform. What could be more explicit than his own emphatic words in Parliament, "I am not over the country forward any measure." only not prepared to bring forward any measure of this nature (Parliamentary reform), but I will at once declare that, as far as I am con cerned, as long as I hold any situation in the Government of this country, I shall always feel it my duty to resist such measures when pro-posed by others?" Probably when the Duke claimed the praise of being the greatest reformer on earth, he was referring to his economical administration of the Horse Guards. He always thought that his genius was great in finance, and he effected larger reductions in the public expenditure during the brief period of his administration than had been effected before or have been attempted since. His principle with regard to the army was this

"Depend upon it, gentlemen, that the
greatest enemies the army has in this country
are those who would add unnecessarily to its
expense," and he reduced our military
establishments to the utmost of his power. Let
the Duke have the preside which he deservedly. the Duke have the praise which he deservedly claims; but he was not a great statesmam because he made a great reduction of expenditure. It was good administration. But administration is one thing government another; and the course which the Tory party pursued by the Duke's advice with regard to Catholic by the Duke's advice with regard to Catholic emancipation and Parliamentary reform is a monument of his fallure in government. When the crisis of the Corn Laws occurred, many of our readers may remember the incredulity with which our announcement was received when we stated that the Duke of Wellington would move the repeal of those laws in the House of Lords; but on that occasion Wellington stated very explicitly that he regarded administration as the sum-total of government. His only object in life, he said, was to support Sir Robert Peel's Administration. "A good lington stated very explicitly that he regarded administration as the sum total of government His only object in life, he said, was to support Sir Robert Peel's Administration. "A good Government for the country"—he means a Government for the country"—he means a good Administration—is of more importance than Corn Laws or every other consideration, and as long as Sir Robert Peel possessed the confidence of the Queen and the public his Administration must be supported. The Queen's Government must be carried on. The business of the various public offices must be transacted, and to administer it is the first of all duties.

In domestic affairs Wellington's statesman-ship was not brilliant. His military genius had no great sympathy with the working of free institutions, and a country that asked him to legislate as well as to administer found him legislate as well as to administer found him sadly at fault. In foreign affairs we are glad that we can speak of his statesmanship in more laudatory terms. The praise which he here deserves, however, is that of tact in dealing with princes, peoples, and diplomatists. He had to originate nothing in the way of policy. He had simply to take the straight line which had been abrilled out for him and which is will also keep it intact. Hence his opposition it of Parliamentary Reform and Catholic Emancipation. In his heart the Duke was a most liberal man, and in 1808 we find him announcing his deliberate opinion. "My own opinion," he said, "undoubtedly is, and always has been that, without distinction of religion, every man ought to be eligible to be called up in to do service to the State in that department or branch of service for which he may happen to be peculiarly qualified." Here is a principle and a very good principle. The conduct of the Duke's Administration in 1828 is also a fine illustration of the Duke's faith in it. Pity that the Duke of Wellington had not the courage to act on it of his own accord. As a politicisn he was, in fact, living from hand to mouth. It has been said of his military genius that, while on the field of battle it gave him unrivalled power over his adversaries, it did not enable him to plan a camp aight with equal foresight and suc-

supposed to have peculiar sympathies, Mr. Gleig furnishes us with the means of tracing distinctly how far any British Cabinet was implicated in its views, and how far Canning deserves the merit which his admirers claim for him of having exploded the obnoxious league. No British Cabinet or Minister gave the slightest sanction to the Holy Alliance; but neither in the beginning did any British Minister protest against a society which, in its first intention, appeared to be sufficiently harmless. It was the scheme of a crazy monarch—the Czar—who aimed at connecting the princes of Europe in a chain of brotherhood, binding them all to govern chain of brotherhood, binding them all to govern their countries upon the pure principles of Christianity, and inviting them to acknow-ledge one common head, Jesus Christ, in whose name they should engage to act towards their subjects, not as Sovereigns, but as fathers. The amiable mystic had an idea that the affairs of the world might be managed by meetings at certain fixed intervals of the crowned heads of Europe, while to their subjects as much liberty should be given as was compatible with the maintenance of order. In the first years of this Alliance, in 1815, 1816, and 1817, the Rmperor Alexander's views ran towards Liberalism; to him all the discontented spirits of the age turned; and he seemed to exhibit a too great eagerness to precipitate change. But a change came o'er the spirit of his dream. Poland, to which after its union with Russia he had restored its Diet, turned on him suddenly. All the measures proposed by his servants were rejected, and the national army gave signs of disaffection. The Czar, who, since 1814, had given a great impulse to the progress of Libe-ralism throughout Europe, recoiled in horror, and, madman as he was, now rushed to the opposite extreme. He appealed to the opposite extreme. He appealed to the terms of the Holy Alliance, and gave them a meaning which at the outset they were not intended to bear. He invited the crowned heads to meet him at Troppau and then at Laybach. It is enough to say, without going into details, that the British Cabinet remonstrated at Troppau, protested at Laybach, and reiterated the protest at Aix-la-Chapelle. Finally, we come to the Congress of Verona. The popular idea is that Canning, who had in the nick of time come in o office, at once reversed the policy of his predecessor, and gave new instruc-tions to the Duke of Wellington, our representative in the conferences, which completely altered the position of affairs, and in the end blew up the Alliance. The fact is, that Castlereagh himself was to have gone to the Congress, and everything was in readiness for his deparand everything was in readiness for his departure, even to the preparation of instructions on which he was to act, these instructions having been drawn up by himself. Castlereagh disappears from the scene, and Canning takes his place at the Foreign-office; but the Duke of Wellington goes to Verona with those very instructions in his pocket which Castlereagh had drawn up for his own guidance. On these, the instructions of Castlereagh, he acted, and Canning had no more to do with the dispersion of the Alliance than he had to do with the calling to do with the dispersion of the Alliance than he had to do with the calling of the New World into existence. Mr. Gleig prints the instructions in full, and the increde ous may see what was Castlereagh's policy both with regard to the objects of the Holy Alliance and with regard to the recognition of the Spanish colonies in South America.

In bringing these remarks to a close, we must ask our readers to bear in mind that we have not been attempting to give a complete estimate of Wellington's character, but have confined our observations to the single question political sagacity. That we are proud of the great Duke we need not say. That morally and intellectually he was one of the greatest men who ever lived no one can for a moment deny. But it is not essential to the hero to be great in everything, and, with the profoundest veneration for this king ence should not degenerate into unthinking idolatry. To ascribe to Wellington great statesmanship is not only to offer him the paltry tribute of flattery, but also to degrade ou domestic history for the last forty years. no doubt, a pleasant sight to see an aged Min-ister anxious for the personal comfort of his ister anxious for the personal comfort of his Sovereign, declaring that the first of all duties is to carry on the Government irrespective of principles, and feeling that, as he phrased it, he would be ashamed to show his face in the streets if he failed his king in such an emergency,; but let us not mistake things that are essentially different. Let us admire such conduct as noble, as chivalrous, as practical—but let us not think of it are the height of window

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.—In pursuance with an

let us not think of it as the height of wisdom

and a masterpiece of State policy.

From all the present indications it is fale to predict that the immigration for this year will far exceed any of those above quoted, for there is a general sexulus already setting in, not alone from Ireland, but from Germany and Northern Europe.—New York Heraid.

Department of Public Works, 1860.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—T-uders are invited for the following
Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars,
son Government Gazarra, a file of which is kept at
every Police-office in the coleny. Nature of Works and Supplies. 12 o'clock neon, on Tuesday, 4th September Erection of Gael at Albury. Braction of Court-house, do., Grange. Supply of Steam-tug for Dredge Hanter | 11th September Construction of Bridge at Goeling Creek On lot March, 1861. W. M. ARNOLD. W. M. AENGLIJ.

LEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.—The public are
thereby informed that during MONDAY next, the
27th Instant, the day on which the Leanes of the Abatteirs
are advartised to be SOLD, the Pusts will continue werking to and from the Island. Office of the Engineer in Ohief
for Harbours and Rivers. 20th August, 1980.

for Harbours and Rivers. 20th August, 1980.

The Treasury, Hew South Waise.
10th August, 1860.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being releving places, for one year and three ments is the folleving places, for one year and three ments, from the
first of October next, persons disposed to contract for the
same are invited to transmit their effers in writing, to the
Summars invited to transmit their effers in writing, to the
Summars of the state of the summars of the

1861.

2. To and from Queanbeyan and Coema, four times weekly, for three mouta, from let of October next, and six times weekly, from let January, 1861.

3. To and from Coema, Russell's and Kinadra, five times yeakly, from let of October next, to 31st December, 1861.

1861.

4. To and from Catheart and Chalker's (Adaminimy), once weekly, from 1st of October next to Sist December, 1851.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of the 9th of September last, and Tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewise.

E. C. WHEKES.

Government Immigration Office,

E. C. WHENES.

Government Immigration Office,

B. C. WHENES.

Government Immigration Office,

SINGLE FEMALES PER TODOR.—The unmarried

Penales by the above vessel, about twenty-six in
number, can be bired on MONDAY next, the 27th instant,
between the bours of one and four o'clock p.m., at Hyde
Park Barrecks. They consist of Cooks, General Sevrents,
Hou emaids, Nursemaids, and Needlewomen.

In order to prevent inconvenience, the usual orders of
admission into the hiring-room must be procured during
office hours, on or before 12 o'clock of the day of hiring.

Fersons not known at the Immigration Department,
applying for female servants, will be required to produce
letters of introduction from a clergyman er a megiet rate.

H. BROWNS, Agent for Immigration.

A USTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on Sted deposits as follows, namely,

At 5 per cert, per annum for a period of 6 months
4 ditte ditte 5 months
2 d at restee to be agreed on fer isnger periods.
For the greater convenience of depositors, bank—post alls, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to erder, and are thus negotiable at any moment. By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. EICHAEDSOF, General Manager.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on indentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Livestments in colonial ascertifes and also to those of freest Britain, effected.

The agency of Hanks, either in the dolonies or in singland, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed appear.

"redits and drafts issued on England, Absertes, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns with the Australian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.

Sank of New South Wales, in Newember.

DANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Parramates—
Baret Branch.—The Public are hereby informed that a BRANCH of this bank has been THIS DAY OPENED, in the conthern part of the city, at the corner of Parramatta and Bolany atrests.

By order of the Beard of Directors,
ROBERT WOOD ROUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 2nd July.

COMPANY OF STD.

NEY.—It is hereby netified that a Branch of this
Bank is now open at Eden, Twofold Bay, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIRE, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Caid-up capital
(INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,
Per Annum. tepsyable on 7 days' notice
Ditto on 15 ditte ditte
Ditto on 2 mentals ditte
Ditto on 6 ditto ditte
Ditto on 6 ditto ditte
Ditto on 6 ditto ditte
5 ditto

JOHN YOUNG, Manager

subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawai... 2) per cant.
O'xto 15 dities
Ditto 5 meeths' ditto 4 ditie
Ditto 6 ditto ditto 5 ditie
And on deposits of large nanoush, eccording to specia Drafts are issued on the fallowing Agencies of the Despoyation in this colony :— Adeloog, Braidwood, Kiendes, Tamut, Tam, and Windeyer (Western Gold Fields). GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LAFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COMPANY.
COMPANY.
Income for 1850, £197, 180; invested funds, £404, 499.
Directors for Australasia:
A. Ross, Esc., J.P. James Gill, Req.
C. Bradshaw, J.P. A. B. Wayes, Req.
Superintendent, James Rathray, Req.
Fina-Departments.
Insurances effected at the reduced rather of premium.
LAFE DEPARTMENT.
The rates charged in Australasia at othe same as those to Registed.

The rates charged in Australian at the second of the Bagland.

The attention of intending assurers is apointly invited to this company's half oredit table, by which only one-half the premium is payable for the first five years, the whole sum assured being payable at death without deduction.

Rates for the first five years on the half oredit

Rates for the state of the stat WILLIAM RAE. resident secretary.

I FE A B B U B A E O E.

The EUROPEAN ASSURATES SOCIETY issues Pelicies, available in Europe, India, and the colonies, for Life Assurance, for Endowments, and for Annellies, spon terms and rates of the most fiberal and beneficial character to policy-indeers. Prospections and very information at the Sydney Broach Office of the Society, Wynyard-square; and as the branch offices in Melbourna, Adelaide, and Lauscesten.

J. G. WALLER and CO., agenta, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

COMFORT TO THE PRET.

OMPORT TO THE FRET.—Comfort to the feet ond case in walking! The Panums Corium Boots and shoes are the most casy ever invented. A valuable article to all whe meler from any tenderness of the feet. Admirahly adopted for warm climates. A boot or abos, sent for eige, will ensure a lit. Merchante and the trade supplied on the most liberal wholesale terms; also, with the material by the piece or yard. HALU and CU, putentess, 6, Wellington-street, S rand, leading to Waterloo Bridge, London.

MPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Established spwards of half a century.

Subscribed and invested Capital, £1,500,000

Annual income, 170,000, and rapidly increasing.

Rest to meet massual less, £30,000.

Premium for Dwelling and Counting Houses.

Brick or Stone with sladed or metal roofs, from 2a, 3d. to 3a, 9d. per cent, per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs, 3a, 9d. to 5. 9d. Household farniture at the same rate Premium for Balldings. as the buildings. Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried en.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3a. 9d. to 5a. 2d. Ditto with shingled roofs, 6a. to 7a. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.
Bricknogged and Westherboard Buildings, from 7a. 6d. to . 30a.

30a.

Belips in Harbour or in Dook, in the Port of Sydney:

With Warranty not to repair, 7s 5d. per cont per annum.

With liberty to repair, 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.

Leaves from Fire by Lightning made good; and all lishms on adjustment paid in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS FAMPLING, and CO., Agents, Spring-et.

GRIPPITHS PANYLING, and CO., Agenta, Spring-et.

OTIOE.—To Builders, Contractors, Pleasterers, &c.—

W. W. BUCKLABD has always on SALS

Portland: connexts, first brands, quality and condition.

Plaster of Paris, ditto ditto
Blatce, bast Banger, all sizes
Blacet lead, best Leaden milled, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 lbs.

Lead piping, 4 and 1 lends hore.

Chimner phoes, matchie and enamelled slate
Blatch and white murble endeares, for tesselated flooring
Blatch and white murble endeares, for tesselated flooring
Doubton's patent vibrided sheaveware drain pipes
Ditto forms costs brachets, vaces, trunces, dc.

Ditto ditto chimney tops
Ditte sheaveware, in answerde cretze

Earthonware, in answerde cretze

Earthonware, in answerde cretze

Earthonware, in answerde cretze

China and glessware, ditto ditto.

The City Brain Pipe Dopos, slooquarie-place.

Plaster and Coment Blores. Circular Quay.

BALBS BY ADOTION FRIDAY, 24th August. Turkey Oplum. Turkey Oplum.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 24th instant, at 11 e'clook, Turkey optum, in 14 lb, jars, from one of the first houses in London.

Terms, cash

THIS DAY, Priday. Engravings, Cutlery.

DURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by suction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 evolucit, A superior led for expravings Small invoice of entlary Salass matches

Salson matches I case squeaking faces, &c. Terms, cash. THIS DAY (Pridey.) On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
25 kege nalls, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash. THIS DAY (Friday.)

Continuation of Mesers Heron, Ranniger, and Co 's Stock.
Uffice Furzitare, Tinware.

DURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock, Uffice tables, desks, fixtures Water cans, tellet pails Candle moulds, tin wash tubs, &c., &c. Terms, eash.

Turns, case.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Banar, 266, Pitt-tree, and 258, Castlewagh-street.

M. R. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION overy TURSDAY, THURSDAY, and SATUKDAY, at 11 colook precisely. All parties sending horses or other cieck, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to make, stating branch, age, qualifocation, &c., and amount of recerve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

R.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

To the Sydney Butchers.
Two Extracrdinary Prime Ozen, bred and stall-fed by Charles Reynolds, Seq., Tecal.

M. C. MARTYN has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Baznar, on THURSDAY, August 50th, at 12 o'clock,
Two fat ozen, the finest stail-fed animals that has ever been seen in Sydney. They will be on view two days previous to rale.

Imported Milch Cow and Caif.
Ex Vimeira, M R. C. MARTYN has received instructions

After the control of the control of

Booths Grand Stand, Hotels Horse Stalls, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instruc-1VA tions from the Australian Jockey Club, t submit for public one petitor, at the Bassar, Fitt-street, or SATUROAY, August 25th, at 13 o'clock, The Reswick gate for the Champion Race and the Spring swing gaster ing Unampion Mace and the Sprin eting—4 days a booths, grand stand, hotels, herse stalls, do. ticulars can be bad at the Bessar.

M. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, by order of the importer, at the Bazar, on TUESDAY, 20th, at 11 o'clook,
One broughnus, with dealble seats, and made to open or close, painted green, patent axis, do.
A park sociable, painted claret, and lined with brown cloth, patent axis, do.
One park sociable, painted claret, and lined with green cloth, do.
One park phaston, painted claret, and lined with brown cloth, patent axis, do.
One park phaston, painted claret, and lined with brown cloth, patent axis, do.
The whole more or less damaged by see water.

I ORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney Beablished 1947.
BUST and OO, bedd a regularenis by anotion every day,

at 11 o'clock.

Horse introded for sale should errive at the Basser, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigu-carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample passe under cover.

The private livery stables adjoin the Castlerough-street suirance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Two Carriers' Teams. Consisting of 10 Horses, 2 Drays, and Harness.

DURT and CO. are instructed by Mr.
Patrick Logan, of Morpeth, to sell by auction,
at their Bassar, Tillis DAY (Friday), at 11 colock.
Two first-closs carriers' tomm, consisting of six horese,
double shaft dray, with harness, barpaulint, dec.
Four horess, single shaft dray, with harness, &c.
The whole of the horese are well known on the Northern
roads, are theroughly shanels, and us to any amount of
work, and each beam will be found complete with every
requisits.

Billink Yel Manness.

DURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Baxaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 outlook,
4 young houses, from Shouhaven
3 ditto ditta, from Button Forest
2 carriery teams, from Mattland, and
30 other horses. Also,
2 drays
3 carts and
Bundries.

Household Furniture, &c.

M R. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by mablic to sell by public auction, on the premises

Rourke-treet, opposite the Iron Church, This DAY,

24th Angust, at II o'clock,

Househeld furniture, comprising wards be, plate glass
front; sideboard, countries, drawers, tables, washstanda, cupbeard, bookcase, bedseads, bedding,
fender, carpet, crockery, kitchen utensils, and
aundries.

Torms, cash.

To Cutlers, Dealers in Earthenware, and others,

To Cutters, Dealers in Earthenware, and others,

I OHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th August, 1860, at It o'cleok precisely.

10 packages of the undermentioned goods, vis.:—
Table hives and forks, in sets Coloured prints, in gill frames
A large and choice assertiment of ebony and other flutes Plageolets, claribets, plosobos, tambourines Brast table, jointed brankets
Jugs, three colours
Iris flower-pots, lilly butters, white and gold Greyhounds, solvas, oraclisase
Virgis and Chied, Pathy, Hope, and Charity
Union cool jugs, tally wases
Grecian jugs, victoria teapots
Forget-me-not jugs, overed jugs.

Torme, cash.

Blogant Moderator Lamps.
Solar and Maderator Wicks.
To Ironmongers, Olimen, and others.
Positively without receive. JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms THIB DAY, August 5th, 1860, at 11 solock precisely.

A small invoice of elegant china and behanian medical contents of the content of the con

A small invoice we would be a supported to lamps, viz.

Pedesta moderator lamps
Frozensor lamps, on stands
Vase lamps
Ealer and moderator wicks, &c.
On view at the Rosma,
Terms at sale. THIS DAY (Friday), August 24, 1860.

OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooma, THIS DAY (Friday), August 24, 1860, at 11 colock precisely, A small invoice of stone jags, viz.:— White, sage, blue, and strawberry Ditte ditte, illy, dec., dec.

THIS DAY, Priday, August 24, 1860. To Fancy Warehousensen, Opticians, and others.
Superior Assortment of
Fancy Goods
Rote Paper
Dutch Bolls
Granteses

Companies
Oil Faintings
Bagatalle Boards, &c.
Just landed, ex Ardmillan.
Without the slightest reco

OHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THB DAY, Friday, August 24, 1860, at 11 c'cleck pre-

His DAY, Friday, August 24, 1860, at 11 c'oleok preissiv,

Elsven packages of the undermantioned goods, vis.,

Scases fancy good, comprising

Leather dressing-cases, card-cases, toilet bottles,
violius and bows, purces fittings, nursery pulse,
bodkins, bortolessheld combs, concertinas, fittinas,
scissors, knives, reticutes, otto of roses, &c.,

2 cases De la Rue's note paper, 15 quires

I ditto Dutch dolls

2 ditto compasses, vis.,—

Bundial, pocket sundial, floating and brass needle

2 cases of paintings, giff frames

I ditto bagatelle boards, 8 and 9 feet.

Istending purchasers are requested to inspect the above

revious to the time of sale.

Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture
Fine-toned Pisnoforte, in walnut wood once
Silver plate and Plated Ware
Superior Paintings and Engravings
Elegant New Brougham Carriage
Elegant New Brougham Carriage
Ret of New Silver-mousted Carriage Harness
Patent Propeller, and warlous other effects.

M. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by suction, at the residence of Dr. Mackeller, Lower George-street, on TURADAY, August 26th, at eleves o'clock, All the superior household furnitural and effects, comprising

All the superior household furnitures and effects, comprising
An elegant and modern drawing mit, in coarved walnut
wood, covered in daneak, with closes chitza covers
Fine tened cottage planoforts, in elegant walnut wood
case
Handsome large chimney glass
Elegant drawing-room and dinning-room clocks
Superior oil paintings and engravings
Elegant Fussels carpets and rags
Dining-room furniture and appointments
Biver pits and plate was
Brass-mounted and iron bedsteads and bedding
Elegant and commoditure walnut wood wardrobe, with
plate glass panel
Elegant walnut wood dressing-table, with large swing

"glass"

Elegant wahut wood greeners glass glass glass glass wardrobes, cheet drawers, presses wardrobes, cheet drawers, presses wardrobes, cheet drawers, presses wardrobes, cheet drawers, glass wardrobes, cheet glass glass wardrobes, glass gl

Note.—The excellent and commodious HOUSE to be LET. Apply on the premises. Valuable Surgical Instruments, Surgery Fittings, and Utenalls, Drugs, &c.

MR. ELWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the surgery of Dr. Mackellar, Laver George-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 20th, All the valuable surgical instruments forgery fittings and utenale flow bottles, druggittly phase Drugs, &c., do.

Terms, cosh.

Very Superior Household Furniture
Signat Chins, Glass, and Plated-ware
Spindid Large Chinney and Pler-glasses
Espant and Large-sized Strussels Carpets
Rich Brocatelle and Damask Window Hangings and
Pittings

Broadwood Hosewood Semi-grand Planeforts, by Broadwood Sperior Paintings and Engravings Statusry and Ornaments Statusry and Ornaments Haddsome Bright Steel and Ormolu Ornamented Fenders and Pire-froms Litchen Furniture, Pittings and Utensila Sperior Wines, and numerous other Effects. MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed

by Sir Daniel Cooper, Kat., M.L.A., &c., to all by public accident, at the factorion, at his town residence, Macquariesten, on THURBOAY, Esptember 6th, at II o'dick, Aquantity of superior household furniture and effects, as above, together with numerous other articles, which will be particularized by estatogues, in course of preparation. of preparation.

The whole may be viewed the day preceding the sale, by ardionly—obtainable on application to the office of the articles. Terms, cash.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Tebacco, &c. THIS DAY, 94th August.

M ESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-Baiss west, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Baiss west, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Baiss subspektins

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To hids tallow

To hids tallow

To hids tallow

Contact Berns

Beans

Becon

Colonial tobacco, in kegy.

mial tobacco, in kegs. Terms, cash

Stored Boxes, Watches, Firearms, Dolls, &c. LEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Barnar, Pitteri, This DAY, at 11 o'cleck, 6 stored boxes and contents Gold and silver watches, tings, brooches, &c. Double and single guns and pistois Wax della, tape measures, &c. Terms, ceab.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers. R. W. FULLAGAR has been instructed by W. Hills to sell, at his Yards, kond, at 12 s'clock, on SATURDAY, the hera nesse, as a second of the sections—in loss to suit purchasers.

Wines, Spirits, &c. To Wine Merchants, Publicans, and others

PRIDAY, 94th August.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by suction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY,

Old tom
Hant's perk
Cousses, and other sheries
Byase als and porter
Base dits
Guistant porter
Allegia he
Ale and perter, in bulk, &c.
Terms at sale.

Ex Ophir, from Liverpool. FRIDAY, 26th August. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY,

Schwepper Soda Water. THIS DAY.

B. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY,

Scotch Whisky Port Wine Case Brandy. To close as account.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell
to by suction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY,
24th, at 11 statement loss lots of wines and spirits, to close

n account, vis. :-Ex Venille,
40 cases, Buchanan and Lockhart's fine old Soutch
whisky, each 2 dozen
9 quarter-casks ditto.
Ex Nimrod,

7 Cases, each 50, Iron Bedsteads. Fr Constance, Randie, Master, from London. THIS DAY, Priday, August 24th. To Ironmongers, Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

R. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 e'clock, Kand Co in diamond, \$1-1 case, containing 7 taper tube from bedsteads, 6:26-4, blue 2-1 ditto ditto, 7 ditto ditto ditto, ditto 3-1 ditto ditto, 7 ditto ditto ditto, ditto 4-1 ditto ditto, 7 ditto ditto ditto, ditto 6-1 ditto ditto, 7 ditto ditto ditto, ditto 6-1 ditto ditto, 8 ditto ditto, ditto 7-1 ditto ditto, 8 ditto ditto, ditto Terms at sale.

To Druggists, Grecers, and others. THIS DAY, Friday, August 24th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-atreet, THIS DAY, at 11 colocie, 5 cases Gough and Co.'s colaborated passent extra mankas, in 1th and 31b. ties, a subutions for cod liver oil, and an invaluable diet for infants.

Terms at calc.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Ex Constance, Randle, master, from London, On account of whom it may concern.

\$25,-1 bale containing 25 tents, assorted.

18 ditte alightly damaged.

7 ditte, much ditte ditie.

\$35,-1 ba's 360, 3-bushel bags, slightly damaged.

Terms, cash, before delivery.

Without reserve,
To Wire and Spirit Merchanis, Hotel Keepers, Storekeepers, and others. FRIDAY, August 24th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, August 24th, at 11 o'clock,
BB in diamond, over 8,
48 casks Bysas's pale als, quarts, each 4 desen 12 casks alite ditted ditte, pists, each 5 desen.
No reserve. Terms, cash before delivery;

To Ironmongers, Upholsterers, Wine and Spirit Mor Grocers, Saddlers, and others, Iron Fedsteads, Byass' Ale. Pim's Ale, Cheese, Herrings,

Saddiery, &c.

R. CHARLES TRAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, Without the slightest reserve, 7 cases, 50 iron beforbands, 4 tent.

5 ditto, 50 military etretchere 48 cashs Brass plas als, quarts, each 4 dozen 12 ditto ditto, ditto, pints, each 5 dozen 50 cases First XXX sis, such 4 dozen 10 cases stockment half shatto saddles, dark colour hogalin sents, and complete 1 case dicoter cheese, in the 1 case stockment and complete 1 case herrings, 50 boxes, each 100 in bale 3. bankel bags, damaged 1 bale, 25 tenta, frizes, ditto 5 cases attra mankas, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

minary Notice. Important Sale of Carpets, Hearth Rugs, &c. To Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MONDAY, August 27th. MR. CHARLES TRAKLE has been in-

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his Roome, Wynyard-street, MGNDAY, August Sith, at 11 o'clock prompt, without the least reserve.

33 bales Brussells' talestry and Kidder carpets, hearth rugs, &c.

Just landed, ox Ardmillan.

Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Terms at sale.

PRIDAY, 96th August. At the Stores of Chatto and Hughes, Queen's-place, late Pollard's Bond, At half-past 10 c'clock precisely.

Ex Time and Truth, Postie, master, from Liverpool, Casatio Soda. CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by suction, at their stores, Queen's place, late Pollard's Hend, THIS DAY, 24th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely, On account of whom it may concern.

HW in triangle ever & CO., 27 casks countie seds.
All more or less damaged.

Terms, cash. FRIDAY, 94th August.
To China and Earthenware Dealers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received in

Terms at rate.

Treasury Autolice Recome.
Just Lunded, ex Artinillan.
To Crockery Bayere
To streatespers, and others.
Chamberlain and Company's Porceiain Worcester China,
comprising
Dinner Bervices, best reyal perceiain Wercester china
Dessert Services, best reyal perceiain china
Dinner Services, best reyal perceiain china
Dinner Services, perceiain pape
Dinner Services, perceiain perceiain china
Dinner Services, perceiain pape
Dessert Services, pink bands, gold lines, and plant centres
Dessert Services, coloured groups
Dessert Services, coloured groups
Dessert Services, processin china, painted basth, with gold
lines

CHATTO and HUGHES have received HATTO and HOUTHAS have received instructions from the insporters to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th August, at 11 c'clock.
30 tierces Chamberlain and Company's percelain Wercester chias.

Terms at sals.

FRIDAY, 94th August.

On account of whom it may concern. Ex Time and Truth, Pountle, master, from Liverpool. CHATTO and HUGHES have received in-

HATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by suction, at the Treasury
ction Hooms, THIS DAY, Sets August, at 11
look precisely,
Ex Time and Truth, from Liverpool,
Mand S in square, MBS cutsides.

233—1 cask blue figured chins, assorted
234—1 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
235—1 ditto ditto ditto, ditto,
More or loss damaged.

Terms, oash.

THIS DAY, Friday, 24th August. Notice to purchasers of Caustic Soda, Chinaware, &c

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above of their sales THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely, at their Stores, Queen's-place, inte Pellard's Bond,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Time and Truth, Possile, from Liverpool,
H Win triangle, over & Co.

H. W in triangle, over & Co.

27 casks caustic sods
All more or less damaged by sea water.
And at 11 o'clock, at the Treasury Auction Rooms,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Time and Truth, from Liverpoel,
M & S in square, MBS side.
3 casks blue figured ohins, assorted
20 tieroes Chamberlain and Co.'s porcelain Worcester ohins, seared
5 casks chinaware, &c., &c. Treesury Auction Rooms.

Preliminary Notice. Just Landing, ex Ardmillan.
To Ironmongers, General Dealers, Country Storekeepers and others.

Registered Dining-room Grates
Registered Drawing room Grates
Flomish Tacks, Wax Vestav
Drilled-eye Heedles
Improved Dish Covers
Bright Street Fenders
Electro Silver Tes and Coffee Savvices
Blectro Pilver Swing Tes Kettles
Electro-plated Stands
German Silver Table, Dessert, and Tes Spoons
Blectre-plated Cake Baskets
Best Tunned Saucepans, asserted, &c., &c.

85 Packages of General Merchandise. For Unreserved Sale. CHATTO and HUGHES have received in-

structions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day, when the goods are all landed,

85 packages of general merchandiae, as above.

Terms at sale,

On account of whom it may concern. Ex Neptune, Captain Varey, from London. M ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 24th August, at 12 o'clock prempt,

clock prempt,

By Feptune, damaged by jam

By Feptune, damaged by jam

Bover Lie in damand, 149—

3 quitted all-over side asaddles, without trimmings

5 side asaddles, with quitted asic and leaping head, without trimmings, 1533

2 diste ditto, 1450

12 sets on tumen manife heads and reins, potted whole bks, 1451

15 sets best ditto placed whole bks, 1451

bks, 1431 18 sets best ditto plated whole bks., 1151 6° ditto ditto pelham heads and rains, plated whole bks. Terms, cash.

107 Cases Geceva.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by suction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Cespell streets, on MONDAY, 27th August, at 11

it; 107 cases anobor brand geneva. Terms at sale. Poole and Co.'s Goods, ex Neptane.

ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 28th August, at 11

block, 113 trunks Poole and Co.'s boots and shoes, just landed, ex Feptime. Particulars is future advertisement. On account of whom it may concern. Ex Neptune, — Varey, master, from Lendon

Saddlery. Damaged by sea water. M ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and Connell streets, THIS DAY, 34th August, at 12

Oven oil streets, THIS DAY, Sath August, at 12 o'clock,

Ex Reptuse damaged by sea water.

B in diamond, over MSG,

1 - 1 case, containing 2 gents saddles and bridles

Out of 6 - 3 gents andine and bridles
Out of 6 - 1 ditte ditte ditte
Out of 7 - 10 ditte ditte ditte
Out of 7 - 10 ditte ditte ditte
Out of 9 - 1 by's saddles and bridles
Out of 10 2 saddles and bridles
Out of 10 2 saddles and bridles
Out of 11 by's saddles and bridles
Out of 12 labets and ditte and bridles
Out of 12 labets and ditte and bridles
11 1 case, containing 6 ladles saddles and bridles, a6
12 - 1 ditte, ditte 6 ladles' saddles and bridles, a6
12 - 1 ditte, ditte 6 ladles' saddles and bridles, a6
13 - 1 ditte, ditte 6 ladles' saddles and bridles, a6
14 - 1 ditte, ditte 6 ladles' saddles and bridles, a1 ditte, ditte 6 ladles' saddles and bridles, a1 ditte, ditte 6 ladles' saddles and bridles, a6
15 state ditte ditte ditte carriage
Out of 17 - 2 ditte pairs girths

Out of 19 - 2 ditte pairs girths

Out of 29 - 3 gents' saddles and bridles
1 boys' ditte ditte
1 ladles ditte ditte
23 - 1 saddles and bridles, 1 a 11, 1 a 12
8 gents' pellem bridles
23 - 1 case ceataining
7 gents' saddles and bridles, 2 a 1, 2 a 2, 2 a 3
1 boys' ditte ditte ditte.

T gents' enddles ann ...

1 a 4

1 boys' dicto ditto, a 5

2 ladies ditto ditto, 1 a 6, 1 a 8

2 girls' ditto ditto, 1 a 11, 1 a 12

12 dozen gents' single bridles, quarter dozen ench, a 5, 8 6, 87, 88, 99, and 90

4 7 nts' pellam bridles, 2 each, a 92, 93, 94, and 102,

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern. Popton and Poyton's Iron Bedstands.

Br. Ophir, Capt als Doscan, from Liverpool. MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by suction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and Connell streets, THIS DAY, 26th August, at salf-past

0 c'olook,
Fz Ophir, all slightly damaged by von water.
FERO,
\$618-1 case containing.
1.—No. 265 taper (u.e. 4.-post bedstead, 6.6 x 4.6
B. hine, 140 head rail
1.—No. Něj ditte ditte, emerald green, 93 head
sell, 7 foet rail 5. Fo. 36j ditto, 6.6 x 30, violet ornamented, No. 1

heed rail

No. 95 dibt ditto ditto. No. 2 ditto

a case containing—

4—Ditto ditto, drab, No. 2 heed rail

1—1 case containing—

No. 956 ditto, drab, No. 2 heed rail

No. 956 ditto, 45 z 4.8 B. blas, 140 beed rail

No. 956 ditto, 4.6 z 4.6 ditto, 5 beed rail -1 case, or staining 6 No. 255 6.6 2 3 O. Branswick blue 3 head rall

I case, cotteining
2 Ne. 0788 wolld inco four-post cots, 4 x 2 B. blue
yefts us D. double curiain rode
1 No. 0768, E. green, ditto rails as A.
1 ditto disto citto disto ditto B.
1 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto D.
1 ditto disto ditto ditto D.
1 case, orealising

i ditte disse ditte ditte D
2—I case, containing
1 No. 206 taper table four-post bedatead, 6.6 x 3.6
marsin, 0692, held rell
1 No. 206 taper table four-post bedatead, 6.6 x 3.6
marsin, 0692, held rell
1 No. 206 taper table, 75 head rell
1 No. 206 ditte, No. 2 head rell
3—I case, containing
1 No. 206 f x 5, M green 2 head rell
2 No. 206 ditte, 3 head rell
2 No. 206 ditte, 3 head rell
104—I case containing
1—206 ditte of the ditte
1—206 framewick blue 0.692 head rell
1—206 Marsin blue 0.692 head rell
1—206 Marsin blue 0.692 head rell
1—206 ditto 3 ditto
1—206 ditto 5 ditto
506—I case containing

1—26 M. green 6.92 dito

1—26 dito 5 diste

5 586—1 case containing

1—26 ditie B. green 140 head rail

1—26 ditie ditie 0.692 ditte

1—26 ditie ditie 0.692 ditte

1—26 ditie ditie 3 ditte

1—27 ditie ditie 3 ditte

1—28 ditie ditie 3 ditte

1—28 ditie ditie 3 ditte

1 taper tube 4-post iron bedstead, No. 26 6.6 x 3.6,

20 a 2 bead rail

256—1 taper tube 4-post iron bedstead, No. 26 6.6 x 3.6,

257—1 taper tube 4-post iron bedstead, No. 26 6.6 x 4.6,

257—1 taper tube 4-post iron bedstead, No. 26 6.6 x 4.6,

258—1 taper tube 4-post iron bedstead, No. 26 6.6 x 4.6,

258—1 case containing

2 taper tube 4-post iron bedstead,

5 683—1 case containing

2 taper tube 4-post iron bedstead,

5 685—1 case containing

2 taper tube 4-post dedsteads,

2 dete ditte ditte, straw colour and lined, No. 1,

2 head rail.

Terms, ossh.

On account of whom it may concern. Ex Time and Truth, Pourtie, master, from Liverpool.

Peyton and Peyton's Iron Bedsteads, Damaged by sea water.

Damaged by see water.

M ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, Thilb DAY, 36th August, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Time and Truth, all slightly damaged by sea water,
§ 548—1 case, containing 3 tapar-tube four-post from bedstead, 5.6 x 4.6

Ex 550—1 bedstead ditto ditto, ditto
552—1 ditte ditto ditto, ditto
552—1 ditto ditto ditto, 6.5 x 3.0
556—2 ditto ditto ditto, 6.5 x 3.0
556—2 ditto ditto ditto, 6.5 x 3.0
559—1 ditto ditto ditto, 6.5 x 3.0
559—1 ditto ditto, 4.0 x 2.0
559—1 ditto ditto, 4.0 x 2.0
551—1 ditto ditto, 4.5 x 2.6
553—1 ditto ditto, 4.5 x 2.6
553—2 awing costs, 3.0 x 1.9
558—1 case, containing 6 swing cots, 3.0 x 1.9
558—1 swing cost, 3.0 x 1.9

On account of whom it may concern, 66 Kees Blasting Powder. To Itonmengers, Gunsmiths, Contractors, and others.

M ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by ESSRS. W. DEAN and CU, will sell by Auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 24th Angust, at hairpast 10 c'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern,
10 keas blasting powder, much damag ed
15 ditto ditto, slightly citto
44 ditto drtto, shaned.
Twrms, cash.

Mining Shovels.
Auction Sale, Fril DAY, Seth August.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others. MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by suction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 24th August, at 11 o'clock, cicca,

lo cases bright mining shovels—Keith's, Collins', Hall's,

&c.—comprising long and short handled round
point, and long-handled square point.

Terms at calls.

Peyton and Peyton's Iron Bedstee. Just landed, or Time and Trath.

For Sale by Auction, FEIDAY, 26th August. To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, and others,

ESSES. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by
auction, at their Warcheuse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, TB18 DAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,
without the slightest reserve.
An invoice of Feyton and Feyton's iron bedsteads, comprising
Taper tube four post bedsteads, various colours, 6 fact
6 inches x 4 feet 8 inches, 6 feet 6 inches x 5 feet 6
inches, 6 feet 6 inches x 5 feet 7
colid tron four-post cots, 4 feet x 2 feet and 4 feet 6
inches x 2 feet 5 inches, come, double curtain edg
rails, A, B, C, and D
Solid iron childran's swing ots, 3 feet x 1 foot 9 inches
came, and coloured, do., dc.
Turms at sale.

This and fineletts.

Tube and Buckets.
For Sale by Austion, FRIDAY, 34th August. M ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock, 50 assis, each 8, American take 50 ditte, ditto lughe ta.

Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Gracers, and others, Ceylon Plantation Coffee, Java Coffee, Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 24th August,

M ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, This DAY, 34th August, at half-past 12

13 casks Caylon plantation coffee 3 bags Java ditto 1 chest cassis. Without the slightest reserve, Torms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Wines and Spirits, Bottled and Draught Beers, &c., &c. Anction Sale, MONDAY, 27th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 27th August, at 11 cicce, and the property of the second second

By Order of the Administrators, maining Portion of the Stock of the late Mr. Bonshald, For Imperative Sale, on WEDNESDAY, 39th, and TBURSDAY, 39th August.

Drapery, Pancy Goods, Woollens, Slope, Silks, Heniory, Hata, Millinery, Haberdachery, &c.

DUBLIC NOTICE.—Important to Buyers and others. Beverley House, Pitt-atrect. Continuation of Sale.

9. The undersigned resumes the sale of the Residue of the Valsable Steek in Trace of BEVERLEY HOUSE, THIS DAY, punctually at half-past 10 c'cleck; commencing with

M.B.—The trade are assured that the goods offered This Day, Friday, comprise the meet valuable parties of the Stock.

Stock.
At THREE colock,
A quantity of Hauschold Furniture, Shop Fittings, will
be sold. Full-particulars of which, and the Stock List, can
be seen on application to the Auctioner, prior to the sale
THIS (Friday) MORNIES.
BORRY MURIEL, Auctioner,

The Residue of the Stock of this first-class Entablish ment, long known as Beverley Home, Pitt-street.

The Samuelan trade,
Consisting of a varied and general assortment of Draper Goods, Sills, Unothing, &c., &c.

M. R. ROBERT MURIEL has received in-formations from Mr. O. C. Tuting, who is about reliaing from business, and preceeding to the interior, to sail by public acction, at Bowersy House, Pitt-street, ERIS DAY, the 24th instant, at half-past 10 colock-

pt.

s residue of his valuable stock, comprising—
BILKS, do.

it-inch closek glace, stripe, and plain, do.

French serimets
Pracch serime
Black cospes
Coletred sitk velvets
Damask sleths
Muslin cartains
White drills
Dreb and yellow glass cloth
Frankure prints
Mongelbe nets Mosquito neta Harness books Furniture Unings Ticks Consburg Crapolines

Tariatas
Barego Horwich check dres
Challin
French merinose
Musino
Prints
Musin collars
Sleeves
Palls
Musin trimming a
Flouncings
Francy nets
Cambrio bandkarchiefs
Criestal and fancy ribbons
Franch setla ribbons
Run shades
Khawis
Bonets
Leghern hats

Frieges, &c., &c.

M.B.—The sale of this valuable stock-in-trade will commence at 11 o'clock promptly. Adjourned at 1 o'clock, and resumed at two o'clock. It has been carefully gone through and re-meanured, therefore the trade, and intending theyers may rely upon the quantities and lengths of the goods effered for sale.

Terms, Horsal, mare known on the day of sale.

. The Property of an Officer in the Army, leaving the Colony.

Important to those interested in the Champion Rece.

Important to those interested in the Champion Rece.

A First-class Racing Watch, by Restace, Cerubill, London, jewelled in 31 heles, independent seconds, chronometer movement, in 18 caret gold double cases, with, three seconds movement; warranted a good timeteeper; original cost, 75 guineas.

Also, a First-class Revelver, Double-barvelled Gun, a Enace of Fistols, and
A quantity of Household and Other Furniture, &c.

M R. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by or BATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock pre-

NEW TOWN.

Divelling House and Cottage,
Positively Unreserved Sale, in the Estate of Hardaker and
Lainson.

M ESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by suction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th instast, at 11 o'clock, by order of the trustees in the estate of Hardaker and Lainson,
The property known as Hardaker and Lainson's Bailding Establishment, opposite the Congregational Church, Mewtown.

Plans, particulars, and all information may be obtained from the auctioneer, who pledge themselves to speculators, inhebitants of Newtown, and those on the leek out fer profitable investment that they will sell the above, situated in the most thriving suburb in Sydney, without the least Terms, cash, On account of whom it may concern.

Fx Redan, Evans, master, from Landon,
14 Factages Boots and Shoes, Damaged by sea water.

Auction Sale TURSDAY, 28th August. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY next, 23th instart, at 11 o'clock, Ex Redan, dameged by see water.

ADSCO in diamond,

290 304—14 peckages, as follows:—
290—14 peckages, as follows:—
290—1 trunk, 75 pairs, women's lasting shees, alightly damaged.
271—1 ditto, 80 ditto, R.A. cachmere boots, E.S., ditto 192—1 ditto, so ditto, ditto ditto, ditto 295—1 ditto, so ditto, ditto, ditto 295—1 ditto, so ditto, ditto, ditto 295—1 ditto, so ditto, mercone shees, sandals, ditto 295—1 ditto, so ditto, ditto, ditto 295—1 ditto, so ditto, ditto ditto 295—2 ditto, sech 50 ditto, ditto, ditto 295—2 ditto, sech 60 ditto, ditto, ditto 395—1 ditto, 50 ditto, sech 60 ditto, ditto, ditto 395—1 ditto, sech 60 ditto, ditto, ditto 395—1 ditto, sech 60 ditto, ditto, ditto

303—I ditto, 72 peirs, cell shoes, B.E., ditto 304—I ditto, 72 ditto, ditto, ditto. Terms, cash. Teas.
Congon and Hysenskins.
Bugars.
Important Sale.
Without Reserve:
To close consignments, by instructions of Mesers. Griffiths,
Panning, and Co.
To Grocers, Salppers, and Speculators.

RITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Sydney Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 27th lastant, at 11 s'clock, Te close comignments and without reserve, the balance of the following shipments, vis.,

Ex Heart and George.

Ex 12 and Congress, 91 lbs.

8— 74 chests super congess, 91 lbs.

8— 75 chests super congess, 91 lbs.

15— 75 chiefs hayeonskin, 56 lbs.

15— 49 half-chests ditto, 33 lbs.

Ex Oycloné,

416 half-chests ponges.

H. 416 half-chests congres.

By Affred the Great,
No. 1— 300 half-chests congrou, 43 lbs.
2— 250 ditte ditte, ditto
3— 359 ditte ditto vary superior, 47 lbs.

Ex Fortune.

VM-1125

— 2145 bage
Bay 55 tone Pampanga sugar.
Buyers and the trade are notified that the whole of the
above will be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder,
on the undermoutioned liberal terms, vis.:—Under £50,
not cash; above £50 and under £300, three months;
above that sum four months, by approved endorsed bills
from date of sale; or for cash 2 per cent. discount on three
months; 4 per cent. discount on four menths, will be
allowed at option of s-lier.

Cushmers Boots, ex British Merchart.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex British Merchant, Dublic mastee, from London.

RITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction. Drapery, Fahoy Goods, Weelless, Slops, Silks, Hesiery,
Hists, Millinery, Haberdsahery, &c.

MESSRS, W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the administrators of
the estate of the late Mr. Busfield, to sail by anotice, at
the Stores, Pitt-atreet, on WEDNESDAY. 1918, and
THURGDAY, 30th August, commencing seech day at
ball past 10 celeck.

The whole of the remaining abook, full particulars of
which will be duly advertised.

General Drapery, Slope, and Fancy Goods. New landing, from the Vimeira, John Melhuish, and the other late arrivals. To Warehousemen, Drapera, Storokospera, and the Trade. PRIDAY, 84th.

M ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by suction, on the above day, at their Rooms, Fits-street, 92 packages of choice drapery, fancy goods, and slope. Terms, liberal.

Fancy ditto Venetian ditto Hair Brushes Resfamery, &c.

On FRIDAY, Still August, at 11 o'clock.

ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Reoma, Fitt-street, on the above day, 7-cases of the above goods.
Toyms, Ebers', as numal,

Preliminary Metice.
Three Days' Anotice Sale,
Extensive Sale of New Goods for the Spring Se
New Landing, from various ships, recently arrive
Combiling of almost every line in
Drapery, Manchester Goods, and Stops.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th, THURSDAY, the 30th, and PRIDAY, the dist. Beginning at 11 colook each day.

ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to hold their first sale of apring goods, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th, THURSDAY, the 30th, and PREDAY, the 51th, at their Recein, Pitt-street, when they will dispose by another to the highest hidder, without any reserve.

The best lot of new goods estical to the spring trade ever effected in the colony.

One day will be set apart for original packages.

Further particulars in a future issue.

The terms will be liberal.

Damaged dootch Twill thirts.
On account of whem it may concern.
Ex Neptane, —, master, from London

On THIS DAY (Friday), the 84th instant, at 11 e'clock MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, on account of whom it may concern,

Account Pitt-Street, on the above day, on account of whom i may concern,

9—24 desen O. S. Scotch twill shirts, alightly damaged 12 ditto ditto ditto ditto, much damaged 10—20 ditto mee's Scotch twill shirts, alightly damaged 16 ditto ditte ditte ditto, much damaged.

BE British Merchante,

3—25 pairs heavy 36-inch grays, more or isse damaged 4—25 ditto ditte ditto ditto ditto ditto.

5—30 pairs 8-4 ditto ditto, sound 6—30 ditto ditto ditto, sound 6—30 ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

9—20 ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto.

9—30 ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto.

9—10 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto.

OMP
410 pairs boys' and youthe' drab mole trausers.

FRIDAY's Produce and Stock Saie.

1000 Bushels of prime Ma'rs
100 Bushels of Prime California Cats
43 Bags of Calcuta Cats
43 Bags of Calcuta Cats
43 Bags of Scotch Cats
5 Tona of Fresh Bran
100 Bales of prime Lucerce Hay
10 Tons of Very superior Lucesce

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their New Stores, foot of Market. street, The above produce, in lets to suit buyers.

Eggs and Bacon. Ex New Moon, from the Maoleay River. THIS DAY, 24th instant, at 12 o'clock. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Stores, foot of Market-

Weekly Produce dale, Railway Terminus.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The usual assertment of colonial produce, consisting of
calves, pigs, kegs of butter, bexes of eggs, positry,
&c., &c.

Green's Stock.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Baker.
By order of Mr. Sempill, Official Assignes. Day of Sale, FRIDAY next, the 24th instant.

ceived instructions to sell by public auction, teived instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, This DAY, the Stin Instant, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt, Sugarr, teas, pickles, oils Jams, nuts, blacking, bottled fruits Mustard, herringe, pickled salmon, passat groats Move candles, tobecos, hair oil, sardines Cocos, starch, paper, pear burley, oatmeat Sago, blacuit, starch, obsess, bacon Blue, matches, da, do. Also Handsonne abow the Ditte scales and weights Ceder counter DEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have re-

Ceder owners
Shelving machine
Weighing machine
Coffice mill; together with
Light apring-eart
Set bross-mounted harness.
Terms, cash. From the Houses of H. A. Hyde and Co. Johnson, Gillman, and Co. And other well-known makers. Without riserve. Bow landing, or British Merchant.

DERK and FOTHERINGHAM have re-DAY, 27th August.

17 transs sessonable goods.

Forther particulars in a future issee.

In the Supreme Court of New South Walse, Barffre Office, Bydney, 20th August, 1869, Bonnays v. Cox.

Byone, 20th August, 1850.

Boners v. Cox.

N MONDAY, the 27th of August instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the ERERIFF will cause to be sold the defendant's a light, title, and interest (other than an equity of reducing the complete) of, in, and to all that ploos or percol of land, centaining by admeasurement 50 acres, the the same more or less, situate, lying, and being in a parish unamed near Mount Reirs, in the County of Camden, in the colony of Rew South Wales, commencing at the R.E. corner of Hybard's Sources, and bounded on the S. by the N. boundary line of that land bearing west 26 chains; on the west by part of the east boundary line of Waldron's 50 acres, and its northerly prolonyation bearing seeth 19 chains 26 links, on the north by other land of the said vender, being a line running parallel to the south beaudary line of a measured pertion of 58 acres and 25 perches, bearing cast 56 chains; and on the cast by a read I chain wild, separating it from part of a measured pertion of 60 acres bearing seath 19 chains 25 links to the north-cast corner attended, being paris of 56 acres and 25 proches purchased by the said 7. Cleverdes, at the Government land saies, held st Wollongoung on the 11th day of January, 1855, as let 16 of said als, and granted by the Crown to the said 7. Cleverdes by deed poil or grant, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1855.

In the Eupersen Court of New Booth Wales.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Sherif's Office, Fydney, 22nd August, 1860, CHEVAL V. FORRLMANN,

ON TUESDAY NEXT, the 28th instant, at acomp, at the London Tavorn, George-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold the defendant's right and interest in, and to, the lease, licease, recdwill, and occupation of the hease and premises knewn as the "Central Home," George-street, Sydney, at present occupied by said defendant, unless the writ of FIRML FACLES leased herein be previously satisfied.

FARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDEST]
The usual monthly lecture in connection with the Church Society was delivered by the Rev. W. Lumsdaine, on Monday evening last, in St. John's schoolroom, to an audience more select than numericus, chiefly consisting of ladies, who listened to the reverend lecturer's remarks on the "Life and Character of St. Paul" with marked attention, and seemed much gratified with so interesting and instructive a discourse.

thiscourse.

A meeting of the fire brigade was also held on the same evening, at Mr. J. Payten's. No business of importance was transacted. The treasurer announced the receipt of £20 from the Insurance Company, and several smaller sums from different inhabitants, placing the funds in ts, placing the funds in a very satisfactory con

nonneed the receipt of £29 from the Insurance Company, and several smaller sums from different inhabitants, placing the funds in a very satisfactory condition.

The volunteer question is very generally discussed, but the majority are of opinion that Government should previde the necessary outfit, and bear all expenses incurred; so from that it is not likely that a corps will be raised here for some time.

The state of our river will soon cause all water communication to be stopped, as each flood has formed large sand banks, and any boat drawing more than thirty inches cannot reach the wharf at low tide, and the action of the water arising from the steamers has caused large portions of the banks to give way, assisting materially to fill up the channel. Messre. Byracs have protected their property by a wall, and it would be well if other landfords followed their example. Last week was witnessed the unusual sight of a ninety ton schooner lades with coal lying at their mill; the achievement of getting, her there having been performed with great difficulty, as nothing could be done unless the tide was at its full height. It is often asked why we are not allowed the use of a steam dredge to clear away the impediments, as one is continually employed on the Hunter.

Much dissettisfaction is expressed on account of the railway station house being completely blocked up with goods to the great inconvenience of passengers. The goods store not yet completed, the goods have to be packed on the landing-place so closely that there is acarcely walking room.

Police.—The following cases have been disposed of during the week by Messars. Oakes, Finch, Lackey, Byrnes, MOrne, and Langley, J.Ps. John Quinn, for being drunk, was fined the drunk, was fined the conducting the week by Messars. Oakes, Finch, Lackey, Byrnes, MOrne, and Langley, J.Ps. John Quinn, for being drunk, was fined the conducting herself indecently, was sent one month to gool. James Styles, Eliza Homes, and James Ounphy were discharged with a reprimand for being dru

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NOTRING of importance has transpired to chronicle during the past week, business generally being very dull, if we except the business at the police-odice, which has been rather active. The Bench were occupied till about four o'clock p.m. on Saturday, and at their rising had to postpone several cases, but none of much consequence. Our roads are in a very bad state, as might be expected after the late very wet weather; the Parramatta Road particularly is very dangerous to travel upon, the coach on several occasions lately having broken down; and the mail, instead of arriving at the regular time of ten o'clock p.m., more frequently finds its was into Windsor about twelve or one o'clock in the morning. This is alone attributable to the state of the roads.

MAN KILLED—A coroner's inquest was held ou Tuesday last, on view of the body of a man named John Ellis, labourer. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, it appeared that the deceased had gone out to Blacktown on the morning of Monday, in company with a splitter known familiarly by the soubriquet of Bally Billy, for the purpose of bringing in some split stuff and bark, the property of Mr. J. M. M'Quade. The deceased was driving a dray with two horses, and was returning home by himself when (in the absence of any evidence to the contrary) it was supposed he had taken a fit, fallen from the dray, and the wheel passed over his head. He was first observed lying in the road by the coachman driving the Richmond conveyance from Blacktown, who, having informed some men at work on the road of the circumstance, they hastened to the spot, and found the body lying in the roadway. In the meantime, the toil keeper had galloped into town, and given information of the occurrence to the coroner and police. The coroner, I have heard, gave instructions for the body not to be removed, but Mr. M'Quade had previously dispatched a man with a cart to bring the corpse to town. There was no medical terms of the man Hally Billy in attendance as a winc

STEAMER.—The steamer Black Swan arrived at the STEAMER.—The steamer Black Swan arrived at the whatf on Monday siternoon, after a very quick run, having only left Sydney that morning. I understand she has been chartered by Mr. George Hall, of Portland Head, for the purpose of conveying the oranger from his orangery to the Sydney market, that gentle-upan having shipped about 16,000 dozen on board. Weather, shewery.

CHAPLAINS FOR THE GOLD-FIELDS.

To the Editor of the Horals.

Sire,—I am glad your correspondent has noticed, so prominently, the necessity of providing for the celebration of public worship at the Snowy River. I think, however, his remarks have taken the wrong turn. Instead of censuring the "ecclesiastical authorities" he should, I think, endeavour to stir up the people to do something for themselves. We, members of the Church of England, are endeavouring to rise funds for maintaining chaplains on the gold-fields. Two have been so maintained since the Government stipend was discontinued,—about half the funds being raised in the Southern and Western districts, and the remainder from a special fund administered by the Church Society.

If your correspondent is in earnest he should recommend the residents to commence in the matter. Suppose some half-dozen storekeepers, or commissioners, were to solicit subscriptions from the diggers, heading the list themselves, and write to the Bishop of Sydney, enclosing him some thirty ounces of gold, to defray the expenses of a clergyman for three months, and promising to use their endeavours to provide a regular salary if a clergyman for three months, and promising to use their endeavours to provide a regular salary if a clergyman is appointed, I dars say they will not be long without seeing a hard working pious man among them. But it is impossible, without some local provision, for a clergyman to be asked to leave a settled cure (and it would be useless to send up an inexperienced young man,) unless some previous provision is made for his support.

support.

If a movement was made in the district I am sure there would be a response in Sydney. Those who are making money by the gold-fields would surely assist their brethren in the faith. But the commencement must be at Kiandra. We have at present, in Sydney, a body of clergy going to the new colony of Queensland, entirely trusting to the voluntary system. Let the diggers at Kiandra take courage from this fact. They can get no Government aid, but if they exert themselves they will soon find their exertions crowned with success.

A. LAYMAN.

A. LAYMAN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sin,—Allow me through the columns of the Herald to make a few remarks with reference to a letter signed "A Poor Clerk," which appeared in this morning's issue, touching the subject of "Sunday Bakinga" now in agitation, among other grievances, by the journeymen bakers.

Having had about fifteen years' experience in the business, I will at once endeavour to satisfy "A Poor Clerk's" doubts by assuring him that it is not a Church-going class (generally speaking) that patronize the bakehouse on Sunday mornings, which the most casual observer may glean from the fact that more dimners are brought to the bakehouse after the commencement of Service than before, and that most of them are taken to and from the bakehouse by persons in their "dishabille." This of itself must apeak volumes if "A Poor Clerk" will but ponder on it.

most of them are taken to and from the bakehouse by persons in their "dishabille." This of itself must apeak volumes if "A Poor Clerk" will but ponder on it.

As to what he says about the journeymen bakers having committed themselves, remember the old adage "without a trial there is no denial"; he alludes, I suppose, to the assertion made by the Rev. Mr. King, that most of them wanted the Sabbath for religious purposes.

Again, he says, the grievances complained of at the School of Arts were easily contradicted. Now, Sir,

had he taken the trouble to peruse either of the daily papers of the 13th, he would have seen that the charges which the masters met to "repudiate" were fully substantiated by the journeymen.

I cannot close these few remarks without expressing surprise that any person in the position of "A Poor Clerk," (enjoying, as his class usually do, the whole of the Sabbath, and from sixteen to eighteen hours' rest from labour every other day), should oppose a class of men whose only aim it is to raise their trade to the position of other mechanics.

With the earnest desire that he does not wish to enjoy the pleasures of life and those social and domestic comforts he speaks of at the expense of others,

I am, Sir, yours, &c., OBSERVER.

August 23.

THE CITY AUDITORS VERSUS THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Per Jesour of the Heroid.)

FRILOW-CITIZENS.—In explanation of our conduct in publishing our report for your, as well as the board of aldermen's, information, we did so as an act of justice to those we derive our appointment from, and from a sense of dusy; in dering to point out various abuses to you' and them, we did so in hopes the aldermen's good sense would see the necessity of availing themselves of our suggestions. They may have been very unpalatable, but are no less true; our doing so was coused in consequence of our former report being shelved or burked, for the citizens never heard of it, nor did they ever acknowledge the receipt of it to us. Alderman Caldwell questions our right to address them in the manner we did. We are not the servants of the aldermen, but are the elected of the whole of the citizens, and if our duties have to be defined, it must be by the citizens—and not them. We thank those aldermen whose good sense prompted them to recommend our letter being received.

We are sorry to find Alderman Broughton did not take a more enlarged view of our recommendations, as we did so in respectful feeling, not in dictation, which the latter part of our letter shows. He should have stated truthfully that our demand for £50 cach was for nine days' service each half-year, or eighteen days each of us for the year, which any public company, much less the Corporation, would surely pay to any thoroughly competent gentlemen for aimsiar duties, £5 5s per diem, as we had to correct a large quantity of vouchers, many of which, on the first occasion, had to be thrown out for completion, to the number of sixty, and then only through the courtesy of the Mayor were they corrected and made in a fit state for us to pass.

Are duties such as these to be exacted from us without payment when, if we refused to fulfil said

us to pass.

Are duties such as these to be exacted from us without payment when, if we refused to fulfil said duties, we should be fined in the sum of fifty pounds

THE SOUTHERN ROADS AND CAPTAIN

MARTINDALE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sin,—In your issue of 14th ultimo, a letter under the above head, and signed "E. Q.," reflects somewhat upon an article which appeared in one of our local papers on the same subject.

"E. Q.," from the tone of his letter, would lead one to suppose that Captain Martindale had done a great deal for us, and more particularly the travellers on the main Southern Road, over which, it is admitted. Captain Martindale has entire control. It so happens that it was to the main Southern Road, in particular, the article so much complained of was directed, and to the carrying out of the repairs, and the construction of the various bridges upon it; and, whilst admitting this, I must again repeat (until I hear it contradicted by some better authority than "E. Q." appears to be), that all the bridges which have been lately constructed in this district by the department for Public Works, have been supposed to have been under the eye of Captain Martindale.

The bridge, for instance, over Thom's crossing-place must have been built under his direction, for it so happens that the public were prohibited from crossing until Captain Martindale.

The bridge, for instance, over Thom's crossing-place must have been built under his direction, for it so happens that the public were prohibited from crossing until Captain Martindale himself inspected and approved of it, and proclaimed it open for public use. I need scarcely tell the Sydney public that the first rise in the water took it bodily away, and left it about 100 yards below where it formerly stood. This happened in February last. The Government have only within the last month commenced the new bridge, which, it is to be hoped, for the credit of the Department, will stand a little longer than the last.

I will now draw "E. Q." at attention to the so-called

the Department, will stand a little longer than the last.

I will now draw "E. Q.'a" attention to the so-called bridge over Mut Mut Billy Creek. This is on the main road to Yasa, Albury, and Melbourne, but travellers cannot approach either side for want of the favourite mud and clay embankments. It is now reported, although the contract money has been paid some months, that the bridge has to be lengthened or altered—at all events the public have never yet crossed it, nor are they likely to do so until something more is done to it.

it, nor are they likely to do so until something more is done to it.

What does "E. Q." think of the bridge over the creek at the foot of Razorback, and the bridge over Wingello Creek, known as the "Burnt Bridge," both on the main Southern Road, to say nothing of the various culverts upon the same line.

I will say nothing about the main road itself (if road it can be called) except tell you that, until the improved system of making roads (that is by digging drains, and leaving the road baser in many places than the land at either side), travellers could get along, no matter how bad the weather.

Will any one tell me, who has travelled the main Southern Road tor the last sixteen years, the same as I have done, that the main roads were ever half as bad as they are now; in fact, it is a matter of surprise to me how vehicles of any description can pass at all in many places.

Have add this much let me adding the writer of

they are now; in fact, it is a matter of surprise to me how vehicles of any description can pass at all in many places.

Having said this much, let me advise the writer of "E. Q." never again to appear in print and sound his trumpet on a matter which I feel assured little concerns aim, or at all events upon a matter which he clearly knows nothing at all about. I am convinctd, from the general tone of his letter, he is a resident of 8ydney—that he, perhaps, has never been out of it, and has not been accustomed to travel over the various bogs and quagmiros which have lately been made on our main Southers Road, and which now constitute the repairs to the said line. If the gentleman would only take a trip in her Majesty's mail as far as Goulburn. I feel confident he would complain as much, if not more, than we who are now well used to the bumping and jolting being the result of the so-called repairs to the main road. But still more would "E. Q." complain of the manner in which the repairs are being carried out; no one can form any idea of the reality without travelling as far as this.

I am, Str. &c.,

CAUSTIC.

Towrang, 17th August.

available at high, medium, or low tide,) and made to traverse all round the bath. Such a contrivance would, I am sure, be very useful.

For instance, if a person was seized with the cramp in the legs while swimming out at the piles, it might tax his powers greatly to reach the shore, more especially if the person seized was an indifferent swimmer. In such a case the bather could hold by the line most convenient, and, by shouting, attract the attention of any person handy, who, if not a swimmer, could bring to his assistance a small boat, which should be moored in a corner of the baths, with a couple of paddles in it.

These lines would also be very useful in affording a means of rest to persons swimming out at the piles who felt tired.

I hope, Sir, that the attention of the Cerporation will be drawn to the matter, which can be effected at a trifling cost, and will also confer a boon on the frequenters of the bath.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PRECAUTION,
P.S.—The lines would also be useful in some cases
of cramp if there were a number of persons bathing.

THE WESTERN ROAD PUBLIC-HOUSES.

To the Editor of the Hereld.

Sin,—I have just arrived from Bathurst, and for the sake of economy I have walked. Will you permit me, through the medium of your journal, to make a few remarks, which, perhaps, may be useful to some of the publicans on that road. The first night, about fourteen miles from Buthurst, I was comfortably housed, good supper, &c., and bed clean; the second night there was no place but the tap-room, and the supper with the family, in a cold, desolate apartment. In the tap-room a drunken man would insist that I was at Cockatoo with him, and caused him to be "rumped" (I suppose it is some cant word for flogged), and otherwise annoyed me. This occurred in the presence of the landlord, a man who takes the Evangelical Magazins. The third night I strived at a place where the landlord was drunk and the house in confusion. In fact, everything about the house denoted the drunkard's abode. I wish to point out to the landlords of houses, that though a man may walk and carry a swag (mine was simply a leather valise), he is as much entitled to respect and good accommodation as the aristocrastic equestrian. At Penrith I came to a house well known for its charges, and requested to have some supper (this was shortly after the mail arrived). Again no place but the tap-room. Shortly after, supper was announced, and as I was about to enter the room, was told that the supper was only for the mail passengers (a seedy looking bagman and a lucky digger), but I could have some afterwards. Upon which I walked out of the house and had my supper comfortably over the way, where I met with the greatest civility and attention, aye, and at half the price. In justice to Mr. T., of Blackheath, I may mention that I get a comfortable dinner there, and was perfectly satisfied. Even the tablecloth was white and faultices. In conclusion, I would suggest to the publicans generally the use of four-pronged metal or plated forks, in lieu of those villanous three-pronged ones which are so much use

To the Editor of the Herali.

Sin,—Some six or eight months ago I endeavoured, through your columns, to draw the attention of the public to the defective state of compasses in the iron steamships trading along the coasts of this colony. I am much pleased to notice that Mr. Scott, the astronomer, has taken up the subject, as it will doubtless now receive the attention that its importance demands. If my former letter has in any way contributed to drawing the attention of that gentleman to the above important matter, your kindness, in giving it a place in your columns will have been of some service to the community.

I remain, Sir,

AN OLD TRAVELLER,

Who has commanded iron ships.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ROBBERY.

On the 2nd of June Clara Jones, a well-dreased woman, aged twenty-five, and described as having no occupation, and dwelling at No. 7. Allington-place, Back-road, St. George's in-the-East, was brought before Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police Court, charged with stealing 50 yards of black silk, 9 yards of Valenciennes lace, and 10 yards of black velvet, value £17 los., the property of Mr. Joseph Haslam, linen draper, of No. 10, Queen's buildings, Brompton.

Mr. Haslam stated that on Friday morning last the prisoner came to his shop, took a seat, and said she wished to see some black silks. He took some down from the shelves, and placed them before her. She looked at them, and said they were not good enough, and wished for better. He put some more pieces of silk before her, and she selected three of them, and they were put aside She also selected a piece of lace and black velvet for trimmings. Some muslin robes were also ordered, and he had to send into the city for them. The whole of the goods were sent to No. 6, North-terrace, Alexander-square, Brompton, the address given by the prisoner, and the agreement was that they were to be paid for on delivery.

Robert Childers, shopman to Mr. Fuller, a pawn-broker, in the Commercial Road East, said the prisoner came there on Saturday morning, and pawned a piece of black silk for £2. She came again in the evening, and offered to pawn a black cape. He had received some information in the course of the day, which induced him to question her about the piece of silk, and her answers not being at all satisfactory, he gave her into custody, on which she dropped two pawnbroker's duplicates relating to other pieces of stolen silk.

Mr. Haslam identified a piece of silk measuring sixteen yards, and produced by the last witness, as his property. It was one of the three pieces of silk selected by the prisoner on Friday.

Mr. William Henry Wade, salesman to Mr. Haslam, said that he took a parcel of goods to the address mentioned by the prisoner, and i

mentoned by the prisoner, and is consequence of some suspicions entertained by Mr. Haslam, he determined to be more than usually cautious, and left Mr. Haslam's porter in the passage of the dwelling-house with the silks, while he went up stairs with the other goods. The prisoner came out of a bedroom into the drawing-room, and he showed her the muslin robes he had brought from the city. The prisoner approved of them very much, and said she should like to see the silks. He caused the silks to be brought up stairs and unfolded them. The prisoner examined them very carefully for some time, and then said there was an invalid lady in bed in the adjoining room, and, after some hesitation, he allowed her to take the muslin robes and the lace into the bed-room, for the purpose, as ahe stated, of showing them to the invalid lady. While the prisoner was absent he heard a voice in the bed-room say in a plaintive tone, "I must see the silks." The prisoner returned to the room he was in and said, "The lady wants very much to see the silks." He expressed a reluctance to part with them, on which the prisoner said, in the most plausible and insimuating manner, "You surely would not intrude on the privacy of a sick lady's chamber; I cannot admit you, then, sir." He was completely taken off his guard, and he allowed the prisoner to take the silks into the bed-room, the door of which was left open a very little, and he could hear a conversation going on between two voices, and one was in a low tone, like that into the bedroom, and another conversation appeared to be carried on, and he could see as the door was partially open what appeared to be the figure of a woman in bed. When the prisoner came out of the bedroom without the silks, and said the invalid lady was gone over the way, and she would see as the door was partially open what appeared to be the figure of a woman in bed. When the prisoner merged from the bedroom was a substant of the prisoner to take the silk on the table, and he would take core of it until her return. Sh

ments in respectable houses at the west-end of London.

Mr. Yardly,—Very well; let the prisoner be remanded for a week, and next Monday I shull send her from here to the Westminater police-court. The robbery was committed in that district, and the goods pawned here.

A gentleman here addressed the magistrate, and said,—I am landlord of the house in North-terrace. I had references to ladies of high rank and titled people. The prisoner by her plausible manners and references, took me off my guard, and said she wanted to take possession of the apartments directly.

Mr. Yardley—There is not the slightest imputation upon you, sir. The prosecutor's salesman acted with great care and discretion, and he was taken in as well as you.

Mr. Yardiey—There is net the slightest imputation upon you, sir. The prosecutor's salesman acted with great care and discretion, and he was taken in as well as you.

COTTON AS KING AND PEACEMAKER.
(Prom the New York Hersid, June 29.)

The most remarkable cotton year known in the history of the United States, if not in the world, is that of 1859-60.

In the year 1800 the crop of cotton grown in the United States—about six years subsequent to the invention of the cotton gin—was 40,000 bales. In 1820-21 it rose to 430,000 bales. At this period fears were entertained that the production would so far exceed the demand as to render its cultivation unprofitable. In 1837-38 the crop reached 1,801,407 bales, and in 1839-40 it for the first time reached 2,177,833 bales. In 1850-51 if finally reached 3,117,339 bales, and in 1838-30 reached the immense crop of 3,851,000 bales, and in the year 1859-60 (the present crop coming forward of the growth of 1859) is estimated at the enormous amount of 4,600,000 bales, thus doubling the yield in about twenty years. Should the consumptive demand continue at the same ratio for twenty years to come, it will in 1830 require a crop of 9,200,000 bales to meet it. The increase of the African population in the United States only increases about sixty per cent. in twenty years; hence the question arises, where is the labour to be obtained to cultivate so large a crop? We possess wild cotton lands and the climate, but not the necessary labour. One of two things must finally result—that is, additional labour of some kind will have to be employed, or cotton will ultimately bear so high a price as to check its consumption, or bring the cultivation of the inferior cottons of Indian and other parts of the world into competition with that of the United States.

Were labour in the cotton States as cheap as it was twenty or thirty years since, the cotton crop could soon be doubled, and the article profitably cultivated at 6 cents to 7 cents per pound, instead of 11 cents to 14 cents per pound, in pr

on hand 49,000 2,450,000
Total 2,940,000 doi.146,930,000
 Crop of 1858-59
 3,851,000 balos.

 Exported.
 Balos.
 Value.

 To Great Britain
 2,919,000 doi:00,850,000

 To France
 431,000 sig.50,000

 To North Europe
 330,000 fl.500,000

 To Other ports
 221,000 fl.500,000

 Taken by American manufacturers
 631,000 go.95,030,000

 Stock on Bard
 149,000 fl.600,000
 Total 3,851,960 doi: 192,850,000

Total 4,600,000 dol. 223,000,000

lat of January next may prove to be very little, if any, in excess of what it was on the lat of January last year.

Russia now contains about 500 cotton factories, running about 40,000 spindles, and employing about 43,000,000 pounds of yarn, and a corresponding amount of cloths, &c. Her market for cotton fabrics will embrace 63,000,000 of her own subjects. Great Britain is running more than 20,000,000 of spindles. As soon as a railroad is open to the Pacific, we shall find both raw cotton and cotton goods seeking a market in eastern Asis. While this increase is going on in England and Russis, France is likely to augment her consumption by the reduction of her duties, and Germany will keep pace with the growing commerce of the age.

The wants of American manufacturers is estimated by many persons for 1859-60, as high as 800,000 bales; 100,000 more than the estimate given in our table. Hence, should they take that amount, the stock left on hand, the 1st of September next would be reduced to nothing. It must be remembered that a large portion of the cetton crop in market, as well as that to come forward, is of inferior quality. Hence, as large as the crop has been, the supply of fine or higher qualities of the article, or from middling upwards, will be short of the demand, and other things being equal, cannot fail to command very remunerating prices.

That the coming crop will prove fully equal to the past is hardly to be expected. It required a favourable combination of circumstances to produce the enormous yield of 4,000,000 bales last year, which may not be realised the present year.

More and cheaper labour is required to bring up the production fully to the consumptive demands of

the world. No agricultural product of the same annual value ever equalled it. None so fully depends upon the resources of a warm climate, and the employment of constant African labour for its development. There is none in which the trade and commerce of the civilised world are so largely interested. Millions of the white races derive their food and clothing either directly or indirectly by its transportation, manufacture, and distribution in its multiplied forms.

We thus see, by the foregoing tables, that the whole value of the crops in three years has amounted to the enormous sum of 562,800,000 dollars, about 451,200,000 dollars of which amount was taken by foreign countries, and 100,900,000 dollars consumed at home.

home.

While the exports of cotton alone in the past three years have reached 451,200,000 dollars, all other products combined, including the slave grown articles of rice, tobacco, naval stores, together with specie, &c., have only amounted to 504,000,000 dollars. Or by the adding the slave products alluded to, the amount would largely exceed all other articles combined.

by the adding the slave products alluded to, the amount would largely exceed all other articles combined.

The exports of 1859-60, we have estimated in the above calculation to be the same in amount as they were in 1858-59, or at 335,896,385 dollars.

We have thus seen that that great staple has increased in sixty years from 40,000 bales, of the value of 3,000,000 to 4,500,000 in 1860, of the enormous value of 233,000,000 dollars.

And this is the agricultural product leading to so much prosperity and happiness of the whites over the world—which so largely attinuistes commercial intercourse—which contributes by its commercial necessity to keep the white races of the Old World at peace with those of the New—shat builds steamers, sailing packets and telegraph lines, and quickens learning, the development of the arts and aciences, and so largely sids in civilizing savages over the world, including the slaves themselves, especially in the United States. We repeat, that this is the great element in modern wealth and civilization, against which an insane war has been waged both in England and America for nearly half a century, and which crusade, if successful, would produce a commercial revulsion that would make itself felt throughout the world, and involve the whites and blacks alike in a common ruin.

The Gunner.—The Mails Times relates the follow-ing.—A native weather contents of the states and common ruin.

THE GURNET.—The Malta Times relates the following:—A native washer woman, whose veracity may be depended upon, affirms that, twelve months ago, in cleaning a gurnet, she found in its inside a Venetian recchin, which she disposed of for 15s. 2d. Six months afterwards, in a fish of the same species, she found a valuable diamend ring, which we have seen. She declares, moreover, that her brother, who is a scullion in a cook's shop, has repeatedly found in the same description of fish, pieces of metal, coral, pieces of old combs, and teeth. The fact of the discovery of the coin and diamond has created much speculation.

TUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. DAVID MAZIERE, are respectfully requested to attend her Funeral, which will move from her isse residences, Argyle-street, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at half-past 3 chock p.m. JAMES WILLIS, underlaker.

TUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. DUNALD

Fundamental and the late MILLIA, undertaker.

LUNERAL,—The Friends of the late Mr. DUNALD
MPHERSON, formerly in charge of the sydney
Metropelitan Pelice, and latterly landing waiter in her
Majesty's Customs, are respectfully requested to attend
his Funeral; the procession to move from the residence of
Dr. M. Nish, Paddington, opposite the Victoria Barracks,
THIT DAY (Friday) APTERNOON, half-past three
seleck. N.B. No circulars will be issued. REUBEN
THOMAS, undertaker, 141, York-street, late of 54, Kingstreet.

THOMAS, undertaker, 141, York-street, late of 54, King-street.

CENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in WISTERN.

Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. John Mileman Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Mesdew Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.

Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowrs—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowrs—Mr. James Dale.

Wellington—Mr. H. J. Lambert.
Madgee, Ryalstone, Merco, Lonisa Croek, Windeyer, Long Croek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson.

Sofials and Tambarora—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

Sully Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. T. H. Parkinson
Berrima and Buston Forest—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonis—Mr. Robort Craig
Quesarbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Klandra, Robey River—Mr. J. Bitormer
Yasa, Binalong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. William R.
Laidlaw
Braidwood, Araluen, and Neiligan—Mr. A. Vider, store-keeper and auctioneer

Yam, Binkiong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. William R. Laidlaw
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligan—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Berowe—Mr. John Hurley
Gendagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Adelong—
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Pailer
Shell Harbour—Mr. E. Graham
Moruya, Bodalla, and Bronlee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Keing
Albury—Ten-mile Creek—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Oooma and Nimity Bell—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegata, Marrimbula, and Panbuia—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Adderninim, Maneroo—Mr. F. M. Stekes.
sungendore—
wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George orsyth.
Lang's Crossing—Robert Nellson
Tumut—Messra. R. Jahn and Co.
NORTHERN.

Hinton, Herkam, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—
Mr. R. Blair
Sunsees—Mr. Hanna

Hinton, Herham, Wollombi, Seaham, and Slack Creek—
Mr. R. Blair

Dungog—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Greeford—Mr., W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Maswellbrook and Merton—Mr. George Denshire
Merriwa—Mr. J. H. Murray
Marrarundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Calandoon—Mr. W. Eillott
Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Point—Mr. W
Pugh

Mandie, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Foint—Mr. W.
Pughr, J. Coghlan
Brisbane, Warwick, and Good's Inn—Mr. Samuel Stevens
Ipswich—Mr. Kilner
Drayton and Toowoomba—Mr. W. H. Groom
Rocky River, Uralls, and Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles

Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles Scoue—Mr. Asser Gayndah—Mr. T. S. Sodlew, Glen Quin, Guiligal—Mr. William Maguire. Fort Macquarie and Rempsey—Mr. H. Tozer Cundecoven, Manning River—Messen. Scott and Cornish Glen Innis—Mr. James Martin Rockhampton—Messer. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co. Bickstond River—Mr. Eosa, postmaster Tentrifield—Mr. E. Uronnell, postmaster Claresce River—North and South Grafton—Mr. Thomas Liber.

Clarence River—North and South Grafton—Mr. Thoma Flaker.
Gladslone, Port/Curtis—Mr. R. Hesberington Wide Bay, Maryborough—Mesars. Downer and Purser Walcha—Mr. J. H. Daniel, storekeeper.
Melbeurne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotob Geelong, ditto—Mesars. Franks and Jackson Hobart Town—Mesars. Walch Lasnoseton—Mr. G. Spicer
Adalaide—Mr. Flaker, Gronfell-street
Anakland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden Wellington and Nelsen, ditto—Laptain Thaley London—Mr. F. Alger. 11. Clements-lana. Lombard-st.

London—Mr. F. Alger. 11. Clements-lane Lombard-at.

A USTRAIJAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOURTY.

—The Directors have the assistance to draw the selection of intending assurers to the important and peomiar privileges accorded to the Society by its Act or Important and peomiar privileges accorded to the Society by its Act or all its policies siter an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(3) The Protection of Policies of Married Wemes against the debts or central of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out totors of administration. So. ANNUAL PREMIUMS for Assurance of £100, with

Premium, | 25 3 8 | 25 16 4 | 25 16 0 | 26 15 2 comparative view of bonness accruing to a Policy of As-stance of £500, effected at the age of 40 m different An English Proprietary Company, ten pro-

£35:000 TO LUND. R. PORBUS, 78, Roptish Renk.

8-ottles Heark.

5000 DUZEN ORANGES, arrived this morning in prime condition, per Black Swan, steamer Enquire at 79, Bathuret-street. MAYNE'S Patent Breaking SADDLE, invented by Captain Mayne. Manufactured solely by the patentees, HALL and ALDERSON, 221, Ellaabeth-st.

M UNICIPALITY OF REDFERM.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of FRIDAY. the 34th instant, for the supply and delivery of RUBBLE STONE at per ton. Further particulars may be obtained at the Council Chambers.

GEORGE FHILESN, Council Clerk.

Municipality Office, Redfern, 18th August.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for certain Repairs at Craigvend. Specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. ELACRET, Pitt-street, to whem tenders are to be addressed on or before FRIDAY, August 31. The tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

TO BUILDERS and Contrastors.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of six usual floures in Castleweigh-street. Apply to Mr. JOHR BIBB, Macquarie-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on STEENDER WANTED for the Macquaries.

Jacquarie-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on 3rd September.

TENDER WANTED for the Excavating and Forming of a Lane in Weolloomooloo. For particular applyto Mr. F. W. HOLLAND, architect and surveyor, Mortzbullstings, Pitt-street.

WHEELER and WILSOPS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—The subscribers beg to inform the public that they have been appelested AGENTS for the public that they have been appelested AGENTS for the public that they have been appelested AGENTS for the public that they have been appelested AGENTS for the public that they have been appelested AGENTS for the public that they have been appelested AGENTS for the public that they have been appelested AGENTS for the public that they have been applied the introduction of WHEELER and WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING.

AACHINES throughout America, and also in the adjacent colonies, is sufficient evidence of its excellence. It is medicate to say that this most useful instrument is rapidly becoming a domestic institution; the fact is recognised by its successful use in thousands of families in every rank of its.

its successful use in thousands of families in every rang of life.

In abirt manufactories it has become indispensable. In the succession of life, and life, in the succession of life,

free.
VENNARD and STEVENS, agents, 343, George-street, two doors north of Flavelle's.

HAIGH and BROWN beg to direct the attention of parties desirous of profitable investments to the following PROPERTIES:

For SALE, 20 seres of Land, at Lane Cove, on easy terms for present

For SALE, 20 seres of Land, at Lane Cove, on easy arms, £4 per acres of Land, near Bathurst 108 acres of Land, at Onley Island, Manuing River A Farm, near Gratton (excellent land) A Farmly Manuion, at the North Shore, with every convenience, and extensive pleasure grounds Several Properties in and near Newtown 6-roomed House and Farm of 40 acres, near a railway station

station Wanted to Purchase, a Cottage near Sydney, with a few To list to the street of land To LET, 4-roomed Houses, Wellington-place, Darling-burst, 10s. to 12s. per week Huse and Shop, in Castlereagh-street, £1 6s. per week

House and Shop, in Castlereagh-street, £1 6s. prives a more street. Houses in Elizabeth-street, from £90 to £163 per annum. House in Cleveland-street, Redfern, £1 per week Mortgages and Loans effected.

For SALE by the undersigned, Congon, in chesta, halves, and boxes, ex Algerian Hysonskin, ex Atmesphere. Also, Black pepper Dates Almonds Spices.

Spices Pearl sage, in small packages Arrowcot
A few tons Java rice.
HENRY MOORS, Moore's Wharf, 23rd August. ARDEN ENGINES.—The undersigned is

A R DE N E R G I R Rn.— rue underwyneu n landing—
Portable garden engines
Lawn mowing machines
Garden rollers
Light steel spades and shovels
Garden sylinges
Subsoil and freeching ditto
Rose, dablia, and vine standards.
E. BINGHAM, manufacturers' agent', 115, York-street.

E. BINGHAM, manufacturers' agen', 115. Yerk-street,

O BETTLERB and STORMKEMEPER.—The under
signed have constantly on HABD—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10; ib.; weelbagging, all widths
Begs, sewing twins, fine and coarse
Shoopshears, Sorby's and Wilkinsea's
Sugara, rice, tea, Sour, and tobacce
'Os treusers, Sootch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, So.
And every article requisite on a station.

JAMES MORT and OO., 175. Fitt-street.

JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Fift-street.

CLENDRONACH WHISEY.— This colebrated WHISEY.— This colebrated Whisely, from the Royal Distillery, on SALE at the Stores of the undersigned. JAMES MORT and CO.

CLEULIAE QUAY man MILLIS and Times year, Occumators, Builders, Occumators, Coloradors, Company of the Coloradors, Color

and palings: Presch doors, blinds, &c. W. M. ROLPE.

AMDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest ascorfusent in Swines. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

BALTIU DEALS, solid, and cut to
corder order
120,000 feet 1½, 1 and ½ inch, T. and G. flooring
120,000 feet 1½, 1 and ½ inch, T. and G. flooring
120,000 feet 1 inch double dressed carpenter's boards
100,000 feet the the beards and cut to order
2,500 panel and glass doors, glassed windows, &c.
3,000 feet hard, beards and cut to order
2,500 panel and glass doors, glassed windows, &c.
50,000 feet hardwood, palings, shinging, battens, &c.
50,000 feet meddings, architzawas, abirtings, rolls, &c.
50,000 feet meddings, architzawas, abirtings, rolls, &c.
Hulling Alley and Co. Ricaline and Parramatta streets.

HURLING HURLING TOWN.

Abion Wharf.

DORTLAND CEMENT.—200 barrels Hobins and Oa's
Patent Portland Cement, now landing on Redan.
50 barrels Pegg, Harpur's plaster of Paris, or John
Melbuish. Apply to T. COWLISHAW, Jaz., Ro. 1,
King-street, Commercial Wharf.

MERICAN BUGGIES —BURT and C), agents
for Pinher, Riesards, and Co, Melbourne, importers of
American vehicles.
The undersigned have now on view, just landed, or Gil
Blas, some very choice American vehicles, consisting of
Bingle and double seated buggies
No top and alide seat ditto
Funity rickaway; also
Ette polar with a black-like and a vehicles, consisting of

Extra poles, with whippletrees.
S. C. BURT and CO., 272. Pitt-street.

FOR SALM, 1000 head of Store Cattle, deliverable in the Balcone River. GBORGE M. PITT, Rich-LERMORR STATIONS, Fiturey Mara.—The and dersigned have received instructions to dispose of the above well-known stations, with the following stack,

vis., 8000 sheep, and about 100 head of cattle.

LOTER and LARNACE. FOR SALE, the run snown as UNDERCLIFF in the Clarence district, distant about 140 miles from

The Clarence district, distant about 140 miles from for-Afon.
This run adjoins the well-known stations of Maryland, Koresla, and Anosio Creek, and the country consists of second open ridges, the timber chiedy broubark; it is abundantly valered and their improvements consist of sheep overseer's rendence, and four out-stations, with substantially built slab buts and beigh yards at each, and about 500 hardles.

With the run will be sold \$403 sheep (more or less). For further particulars, apply to GILCHRIST, WATZ, and CO.

TO COVER THIS SEASON.—The imported Howe YOUNG CLYDESDALE will travel through Inversed. Campbelltown. Messangle, and Camder. MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, and WEDNESDAYd, and will stand three days at George's Hall every week. Pedigree: Young Clydesdale, a brown horse, rising four years old, by Frince Royal cut of Jessie. Prince Royal by General Williams, was bred by Mr. Barr, of Bavangry. Krakise. General Williams was bred by Mr. Rarr, of Haining Kilburnie. The sire and grandairs of Clydesdale were considered the best horses of their description is Cottand.

Scotland.

Terma.—For single mares, £4 10s.; for two mares, £4 5a., and for three or more, the property of one perces, £4, groomage included. Psyment to be made lat January, and the property of the property 1861.

B.B.—Mares will be received at George's Hall (orat
Liverpool), when every attention will be paid to them,
but no risk incurred.

Sydnerives.

Subscription, 30a, por quarter.
Case Tanas or Advancement.
Two lines or 14 words ... One shilling.
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Six lines or 46 ditts ... Two shillings.
Six lines or 46 ditts ... Two shillings.
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St. to selvertiser's account, if beared.

St. links, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can result payment in postage stamps.

STREET to-Printed and published by Jone Faranas are Sons, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hazing streets, Friday, August 14th, 1869.